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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1863. { NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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REID SPRINGS,
JOHNSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE PROPRIETOR of these Springs has opened his House for the reception of guests. Persons wishing to visit these Springs by Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, will get off at Moss Neck Depot, where they can have a conveyance to the springs.
Board per week,.....$25
" per month,..... 75
HECTOR McNEILL,
Proprietor.
43 4t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity.
Before the Chancellor at Bowmore
Hiram Cromartie, Complainant,
vs.
Sarah Ann Cromartie, Dr. E. W. Ward, C. J. Cromartie and others, Defendants.
PETITION FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ACCOUNT.
It appearing that Charles E. Rodes, Ann Smith, John Cromartie and wife Smith, James H. Houston and wife Agnes Rhodes, ——— Lewis and wife Kate Dr. Hilliard and wife Bettie, Hilliard J. Gordon, Thos H. Wright, E. F. Witherspoon, and wife Catharine Wright, A. J. Weymens and wife Fanny, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State, and therefore process cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in some public newspaper for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Bowmore, on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.
Witness, Alfred Dockery, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, 27th July, 1863.
Jas. E. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
45 6t*

NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity.
Bill for conversion of property.
Before the Chancellor at Bowmore
Hiram Cromartie, Complainant,
vs.
Sarah Ann Cromartie, Dr. E. W. Ward, C. J. Cromartie and others, Defendants.
PETITION FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ACCOUNT.
It appearing that Charles E. Rodes, Ann Smith, John Cromartie and wife Smith, James H. Houston and wife Agnes Rhodes, ——— Lewis and wife Kate Dr. Hilliard J. Gordon, Thos H. Wright, E. F. Witherspoon, and wife Catharine Wright, A. J. Weymens and wife Fanny, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State, and therefore process cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in some public newspaper for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Bowmore, on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.
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45 6t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will open on the 1st September his MILITARY SCHOOL, which will open on that day. Tuition as heretofore—$40 per session. Location—Duplin County, near Mount Olive, W. & W. Rail Road.
Aug 6 3t&41 6t*

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
Those desirous of information, can avail themselves of the opportunity of Company, any time between now and the 1st of September. Any Company not being quite prepared by law, I will receive. Call upon me at Rock Spring Hotel, or address me at Rock Spring Hotel P. O. Bladen county.
GEORGE W. MOORE, Wilmington, N. C.
C. F. WALKER, Capt.
Aug 6 3t*

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale four hundred acres of LAND, lying in Bladen county, within one mile and a half of Elizabethtown Depot. The land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Peas, &c. On the premises there is good Water and it is in a good neighborhood. Those wishing to purchase, had better call soon, as I intend selling. Possession given on the first of January next.
MALCOLM McCORMICK.
Bladen county, N. C., Aug. 5th 1863. 45 2w*

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 6, 1863.

The English public are surprised at the line taken on this side of the Atlantic by the Secession and the check sustained by their ardor in favour of the Confederate cause. The explanation was for success—and now that they are unsuccessful they are disposed to be unsuccessful. The London Times says the Federals are glad that they did not recognize the Confederates, and congratulates themselves to the same effect. We have always known what it all means. The advocates of the Lincoln spies and pimps in England are one of them. "I told you so" will be published and the war will go on. Renew our bill for one more campaign, and we will be ready to take it up—English, which benefits herself by the half, just as long as it is offered, and the dependence on England as a counterpoise to the encroachments of the North in France, cannot now afford to quarrel with the English alliance. What have we to expect from England or France? The *Times*, speaking of us, says: "We are glad we did not make the attempt when we seemed to be in prosperous circumstances, for we would have been compelled to accept terms which would have left us in no difficulty. We have been forced to have lent you some assistance, but have not been paid. That is English good faith, and Dutch. Let us estimate it at its true value. And the French is like unto it. We have lost some of the woods some of these days, and we won't.

It is said to be known that an extensive raid is preparing from Newbern, the destination being of course unknown. The raid is believed to be that the enemy intend to make a combined attack from Newbern with infantry, as well as cavalry, and there encamped, forming a secondary base upon which the cavalry, if pressed, can fall back for support, if hard pressed. They may thus be detached from a secondary base at least twenty miles from their primary base at Newbern.

Now we may not fall in with in the dark, but prepared to strike, and strike heavily, apparently. The best information received by us seems to leave no doubt of this, and we think it right to give our people in the Eastern portion of the State a hint. We would warn them not to be lulled into that fatal security which proceed at once in every Captain's district. Destroy bridges and obstructions on the roads, so as to detain them together to ambush them and capture them. Of course a system of scouts is organized. We notice meetings in other counties, with the view of adopting more decisive measures against the advance of the enemy. By hearty co-operation and mutual confidence between the different counties and neighborhoods, they can protect themselves and protect each other, besides annoying, and teaching him that raiding is rather a dangerous game against a people determined to defend their homes and their property.

Again we say, be on the alert. There is pressure—be on the alert. There is preparation for that can be devised, calculated to annoy and destroy these marauders, who are even now preparing to pounce upon unprotected sections of country. Let them find that the country is not unprepared. Let them find that the country is up and armed.

We learn from the Montgomery *Mail* that General Withers has resigned his commission in the army, and has returned home. He is said to have taken this course because he has been kept in a subordinate position, and thus prevented from taking the active part which he desired for the relief of Arkansas.

We have met with a Christian or truer gentleman and soldier than General Holmes, and yet we much doubt whether he will be able to do as much good in the position he now occupies as in some other men—PRICE, for instance—would be. Unfortunately the people out there were dissatisfied because they considered influence to Price, so that when General Holmes went out, they were not disposed to give him a cordial reception or a fair trial, and the result is known to all—that they never have taken to him, thus rendering his position far from a pleasant one, and throwing a constant bar to their mutual relations. This is unfortunate, as it tends to impair the General's usefulness, through no fault of his. We do not go for yielding to mere popular clamor, but we cannot but think that not only would another field of labor be pleasanter for General Holmes, but that also the public interest would be promoted by his transfer to a different field of labor.

THE HEATED TERM.—After a cool June and wet July we are at last having weather that does honor to the season and comes up to the old mark, fully vindicating the sun from the imputation of having grown old and cold.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says last Monday was certainly the hottest day ever experienced in that section, and the same complaints come to us from other places. We have seen hotter weather here, but what tries men's souls is the uniform heat, which knows no diminution by day or by night, which touches the nineties every day and never gets down to the neighbourhood of 80, even at night. The trees stand as still as statues and not a leaf moves more than if the foliage was made of cast iron. This is the time for heat, however, and there is no use in growling over what is perfectly natural.

As the beginning of the season was cool and the hot weather did not make its appearance until late, we may reasonably look for a late Fall. As late, perhaps, as that of last year, when the fervid sun poured down from a cloudless sky through nearly all of the months of September and October, bringing out second crops of Cape Jessamines and other flowers, which do not often bloom twice in one season. It will be an awful season for us, should Yellow Fever, or any other epidemic break out. Thank Providence there is none yet, but it is too early to calculate upon either exemption or the reverse. If we can escape during all of the present month, we may fairly calculate that none of the seeds of the epidemic of last year linger in our town in any corners or out of the way places—Should such seeds exist, they will show themselves before September is many days old.

AT THE OLD PLACE.—It would seem that the armies of Virginia are at their old posts: Lee on the Fredericksburg side of the Rappahannock, and MEADE occupying the Stafford Hills, opposite. It is hard to likely that active hostilities will be resumed for some time, at least not on a large scale. Both armies require time to recruit after the fearful struggles of the campaign across the Potomac. Beyond scouting and cavalry conflicts, we will not probably hear of any fighting before the end of the month.

HON. J. R. MCLEAN, of Greensboro', announces to the people of the 6th Congressional District that it is not his intention to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from that District. Considerations of a private nature, but mainly on account of feeble and impaired health, constrain him to adopt this course.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says that on Wednesday, five hundred persons incarcerated under charges of, or undergoing punishment for desertion, were released from Castle Thunder in accordance with the amnesty granted by the President in his late proclamation.

For the Journal.

C. S. STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA,
August 4th, 1863.

Editors Journal:—On yesterday, in a "card of thanks" from one "Wm Stubbs, late master of screw steamer Kate, of London," a most egregious error is presented to the public, which does me rank injustice, and although I would prefer to remain silent, as I have been until this misrepresentation stares me and my friends in the face, and be refusing to make the *amende honorable*, therefore I beg to correct the river, and to set me and my cause aright," by a few brief facts—the details being enumerated in a report to my commanding officer, commander Wm. T. Muse.

The steamer Kate was boarded by me when on fire on Sunday, the 12th inst., under a heavy fire from three of the enemy's vessels. Being alone, and unable to launch the Kate's boat from the beach, I made a raft of her sail, mast and oars, on which I entered the surf; but my raft was soon shattered, and I again attempted to launch the boat on the rising tide. While thus engaged, two of Col. Lamb's scouts, named Sergeant Waters and private Harris, came up and demanded my surrender as a blue Yankee. On satisfying them that I was a Confederate officer, they assisted me in the boat, and did noble service to extinguish the flames in the burning ship. We removed the burning portfires, slow matches, and a part (about one half) of the powder from a state room forward where a mattress was burning in the birth; the other part could not be safely removed at that time, as the burning fragments of the mainsail were blowing down the open hatchway. Two other men named McNair and Le Bonte came on board, and did good service. Col. Lamb was then engaging the enemy from "the point," distant about one mile; therefore, I was the only commissioned officer on board until after the fire was extinguished. When Col. Lamb arrived at the ship, I sent for him, and recommended to put an armed guard on board and on shore, to protect the property, which was done.

Capt. Stubbs *stubbornly* admits himself profoundly ignorant of these facts, as he was not there. Neither did he come until after three days, and his "card" proves this, as he represents *the enemy's entire force to be four steamers*. I saw Col. Lamb engage *seven steamers*, viz. four West and three East of the "pan shoal."

I desire that nothing herein contained shall be construed as detracting from Col. Lamb, as I acted in concert with him through the several days, but I wish to caution my friends against the statement of a man who was in Wilmington when these events occurred.

I am yours, &c., &c.,
H. E. McDUFFIE,
Asst. Pay M. C. S. Navy.

BLADEN COUNTY, July 28th, 1863.

Dear Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

Can no thing be done to stop the depredations of the deserters in this district, (Hollow District, Bladen County?) The officers seem to take little or no trouble about it. We have lost leather, cows, hogs, sheep, and many other things which we reasonably suppose were taken by deserters, as there are a good many here from our county and Cumberland.

A deserter came to my father's house a few days ago and after staying two hours left for my home, stating that he had made his escape within half a mile of one of the officers of this district and was not molested except on one occasion, and then he did not leave his work. I notified said officer that I had seen and talked with the man and he would take him if he would, but to my surprise, said officer did not make a move to arrest him. Do the meleesh officers here favor it or that they won't arrest?

BLADEN.

For the Journal.

Parting of a North Carolina Soldier.

During the bombardment of Battery Wagner, many little incidents have occurred which deserve a home in history. Among these is the following:

On the 20th July, 1863, the enemy got the range of a ten-inch Columbiad so completely as to render the place of extreme danger, and the South Carolina troops that manned the gun left it and ran into the bomb-proof for shelter. Their captain ordered them back to their post, but they refused, for a time, to obey. While the men were wrangling with their officer, a soldier named STRADMAN from Co. —, 1st Regt. N. C. T., *by himself, I dare say, did not see* the abandoned gun, hitching the Yankee boat at which he shot, while a hundred balls were whistling around him. Remember, this was a North Carolina soldier. Let us be proud of him.

From the Southwest.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VICTORY AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.—ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CHIEFS, &c., &c.

MORTON, Miss., Aug. 1.—Gen. Wirt Adams' scouts bring intelligence that Banks attacked General Dick Taylor at Donaldsonville, La., on the 22d ult., and was defeated with a loss of six thousand, including four thousand prisoners.

Taylor's and Magruder's forces, it is reported, have since united on the Teche river, which, if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the siege guns captured at Thibodeaux and thus blockade the river below.

A large number of Chiefs and Braves of the Choctaw tribe passed through here yesterday en route to visit their Great Father at Richmond.

General Grant has established a garrison of about three thousand at Natchez.

MORTON, Miss., August 3.—The latest intelligence from the Mississippi river represents the river above Vicksburg swarming with gunboats and transports.

Eight gunboats and ten transports were counted between Vicksburg and Natchez last Friday. This, however, does not prevent communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department. Accounts received from both sides are cheering, but contraband. The enemy has placed a garrison of twenty five hundred men at New Carthage, which is a prominent point on the river. Colonel Logan is watching his movements, and the enemy will hear from him soon.

No troops have gone up the river save McPherson's corps and part of Burnside's command.

Promotions.

The following is a list of recent promotions:

Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of S. C., to be Maj. Gen. from Aug. 3d, 1863.

Col. O. F. S. Sarahl, of Tenn., to be Brig. General from July 24th.

Col. James Deshler, of Ala., to be Brig. General from same date.

Col Lawrence S. Baker, of N. C., to be Brig. General from July 23d.

Col Lunsford L. Lomax, of Va., to be Brig. General from same date.

Col. P. D. Roddy, of Ala., (cavalry,) to be Brig. General from Aug. 3d.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORTHERN DATES—THE RETALIATION POLICY—CHARLESTON DATES—EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 5th, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to-day, by which the New York Times, of the 3d instant, was received.

Lincoln has issued an order declaring that the law of retaliation will be fully carried out and that for every soldier killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier will be executed: and if a black soldier be taken prisoner and sold into slavery, a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works, and there continue until the black be liberated.

Yankee accounts of the battle at Brandy Station are brief and admit a heavy loss.

Charleston dates, of 31st July, state that Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within 250 yards of Wagner, and is mounting three heavy two hundred pounder seige guns within one mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, with which it is expected the fort will be reduced.

Burnside has declared Kentucky under martial law, and has commanded the military officers to aid the authorities of the State in support of the laws in the purity of their suffrages. The election Judges will be held strictly accountable.

Official advices of the surrender of Brashear City to the Gunboat Sachem has been received at New Orleans.

The Times says, from the interior towns of this State, as well as from New England, we hear that more than half of those drafted will pay the exemption fine.

The steamer America has arrived at New York, and brings advices to the 22d. The British Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 27th. Lord Clyde, field marshall, is very ill, and is not expected to recover.

The news of the surrender of Vicksburg, and the results of the battle at Gettysburg has caused considerable excitement in England. The Times' city article, of the 21st says that the news was received with mixed feelings of surprise, disappointment and satisfaction; surprise at the sudden collapse of the Vicksburg defence, disappointment at the removal, owing to the retreat of Lee, of all prospect of the termination of the war; and satisfaction in contemplating the weakness shown by England in not having prematurely yielded to the recent pressure for the recognition of the Confederate States.

Consols decline from 93¼ @ 93 to 93⅛ @ 93⅜.

There is extreme dullness in the Paris Bourse. The revival of interest since the partial withdrawal of the Polish question were the main causes of the depression. The Confederate loan was at 1½ to 3½ discount on Tuesday, P. M. Consols opened this morning at another decline in open markets, and almost a panic throughout the day. The Polish question is assigned as the cause.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at ¼ advance.

The answer of the Russian government to the nobles of the three powers, regarding Poland is published, and generally considered unsatisfactory. War is considered by no means a remote contingency.

There was no abatement of activity on the part of the revolutionists. Several fights had taken place, with varying results.

The news from America had sent up American stocks, and given them a buoyancy not before possessed for some time.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5th, 1863.

The Medical Department of the army is now better organized than at any previous time since the commencement of the war. More system is obtained, and with the legislation of Congress at the last session, many causes of complaint here-tofore existing have been removed. It will be gratifying to the relatives and friends of soldiers to learn that Way-side Hospitals have been established in this city, Petersburg, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg Charlottesville, and Liberty Station, near the Railroad Depots, at which sick and disabled soldiers on furlough may have their wants supplied without expense.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5, 1863.

Another day of quiet. The enemy is strengthening his Morris island batteries and the iron clads are receiving ammunition. Last night some Marines and a detachment of the Sixty Regiment, under Lieut Worley of the Navy surprised two of the enemy's picket boats in the creek between Morris and James Islands. We took one boat containing an officer and 9 men, besides killing three. The other boat escaped with a loss of a portion of her crew.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MORTON, Miss., Aug. 4th, 1863.

Twenty-two transports, laden with troops, passed Natchez, going down up to Friday.

A number of Banks' and Burnside's regiments have been mustered out, their term of service having expired.

Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to island ten to be instructed in the manual of arms.

East and West Louisiana have been stripped to form negro regiments.

Rumour says that Sherman is furloughing one out of every Company, and they leave daily for home.

Pilaging parties are sent out daily from the garrisons of Natchez and New Carthage, who strip the country of provisions, and commit every species of vandalism.

The weather is extremely warm. Thermometer 96.

FROM MOBILE—FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

MOBILE, Aug. 5th, 1863.

As far as heard from, Watts has a small majority over Shorter for Governor, and Langdon a majority over Dickinson for Congress.

A flag of truce steamer arrived last night from New Orleans, off Fort Morgan, with Vicksburg paroled prisoners. Major Monroe has arrived with his family at Pascagoula, en route to this city.

FROM PASCAGOULA.

PASCAGOULA, Aug. 5, 1863.

Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, has arrived here from Fort Pickens; his family is with him. He was not permitted to visit New Orleans.

ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

SELMA, August 5th, 1863.

Election returns come in slowly. Cruikshank is elected to Congress from the 4th District over Curry. In Dallas Co. Bulger's majority over Jones is seven or eight to one. Watts majority over Shorter is 728. Green county has gone for Watts four to Shorter's one. Perry county, Watts 665, Shorter 194, and two boxes to hear from. Calhoun is reported gone for Watts. Talladega, Bibb and Shelby, have gone for Watts by a large majority. The few returns from Tuscaloosa and Pickens indicate a majority for Watts in both these counties.

LATER FROM THE NORTH, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6th, 1863.

Pope Pius has addressed a letter to Archbishop Purbes on the subject of the American war, urging peace and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop of New Orleans, in pursuance of this object he directs him to omit nothing that he can undertake and accomplish by his wisdom, authority or exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministery to conciliate the minds of the combatants, to pacify and bring back the desired tranquility of peace.

The draft is to be resumed next week. The Tribune thinks there will be resistance. A telegram from Cincinnati says that 50 Kentucky raiders, including Col. Ashby, have been captured by the expedition which left Vicksburg a few days ago, and have arrived at Port Hudson.

Grant is reported to be commanding in person. His destination is unknown.

The Yankee flotilla is reported moving slowly up the river, shelling continuously.

No thing from the army of Northern Virginia.

ANOTHER CAVALRY FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, August 6th, 1863.

Another cavalry fight took place at Brandy Station on the 4th inst., between a body of Stewart's cavalry and horse artillery, and three brigades of Yankee cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The fight lasted from 2 o'clock until night. The enemy were driven within one mile of the Rappahannock. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded.

The liabilities of New York for the destruction of private property in the recent riots, and the services of extra police, are fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, has entered a decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the British steamer Peterhoff.

THE YANKEE FLOTILLA IN JAMES RIVER—EXPLOSION OF TORPEDOES.

RICHMOND, VA., August 6th, 1863.

The Yankee flotilla anchored last evening at Aiken's landing, on James River, a few miles below fort Drewry.—Two torpedoes were exploded prematurely on the approach of the gunboats. The flotilla consists of two monitors, a floating battery, and two wooden gunboats.

COURT OF ENQUIRY—THE YANKEE CAVALRY IN STAFFORD.

RICHMOND, July 7th, 1863.

A Court of Enquiry has been called to meet in Montgomery on the 15th inst., charged with the duty of enquiring into the events and campaigns in Mississippi and East Louisiana during May, June and July, and particularly as to the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The Court is to furnish a report of the facts, together with the opinions on most of the cases.

Five hundred Yankee cavalry are in Stafford County robbing the people of the little food collected since Hooker's retreat, and arresting citizens.

YANKEE FLOTILLA IN JAMES RIVER GONE BACK.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6th, 1863.

The Yankee flotilla has returned down the river. Several field pieces opened on the gunboats this morning and disabled one. The iron clads did not come up as far as the gun boats.

No news by the Central Rail Road or by the Fredericksburg train.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

SELMA, ALA., Aug. 6th, 1863.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Wilcox Co., Watts 432, Shorter 99, Dowdell 8; for Congress, Langdon 157, Dickinson 2-8.—Shelby Co., Watts 952 Shorter 39; for Congress, Curry 464, Cruikshank 572. Autuga Co., Watt's majority 454; for Congress, Langdon's majority about 60. Sumter Co., Watts 362; Shorter 93; several Watts boxes to hear from. Bibb Co., Watts 588, Shorter 31,—one Watts box to hear from. Choctaw Co., one box, Watts 118, Shorter 5; Cruikshank's majority over Curry, in the fourth district, is about 830. In Choctaw Co. Watts has 100 majority. Cobb is far ahead of Rollo for Congress.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 6th, 1863.

A gentleman from Nashville says that Andy Johnson reviewed three negro Regiments in front of the Capitol, and complimented them very highly. He said that he had always believed they were the equals of white men, as that expedition proved. All quiet in this vicinity.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug 6th, 1863.

There was but little firing to day, chiefly from our mortars against the enemy's working parties. Last night we captured a Yankee barge containing one brass Howitzer and ten Marines. We killed several of the crew of the barge. No loss on our side. The barge belonged to the Yankee frigate Wabash.

News from the Islands.

Tuesday was another comparatively quiet day. One Monitor steamed into position and commenced firing, about twelve o'clock, at long taw, upon Battery Wagner. A few shots from Batteries Gregg, Wagner and Fort Sumter caused her to back out of range again in a very short time.

It was reported yesterday that a Yankee officer, accompanied by his staff, mounted the parapet of his advanced battery, when one of our sharp shooters singled him out and shot him. He was seen to fall, and was carried off by his attendants.

We heard of no casualties on our side yesterday.

A report was in circulation on yesterday that the enemy had made another demonstration in the direction of Adams' Run. On inquiry at Headquarters we learned there was no ground for the report.

The Savannah News, of Tuesday, learns that dispatches were received in that city Monday evening, announcing that several transports had sailed from Charleston in the direction of Savannah. It says the Yankees may possibly design giving us a call. They will be suitably received should that be their design.—*Chas. Courier.*

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Old Statesmanship.

The Richmond Whig, of the 21st, refers to the customs and government established by Lycurgus, under which Sparta enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and renown, and made a name and fame for herself which to the present day places her at the head of the list in the catalogue of chivalry. One of the prominent acts of this great Spartan Legislator was the repudiation of the precious metals as currency, and the substitution of iron coin, of great weight and bulk, and little value. He also prohibited commercial, and all other dispensable intercourse with surrounding countries, thus striking a paralyzing blow at legitimate trade, as well as speculation and extortion, and confining the country to its own resources. The object was to bring the inhabitants to an equality in all respects, and to teach them love of country rather than love of treasure and opulence.

The Whig remarks: "We would not commend the literal adoption of these measures for our own country, but to the mind of the thoughtful and the observant they are suggestive;" and asks: "Have we no Lycurgus to frame a policy suited to this end?"

The inquiry seems to be a pertinent one, since the spirit of gain and speculation is so broadly infused into the people as to threaten defeat to the cause of liberty, so far as the present generation is concerned.

To the people of this age of the world, there is probably no event in recorded history so well established, that is so difficult to realize the truth of, as the character and success of the government of this famous political philosopher. When he undertook to remodel the dilapidated government of Sparta, he found the greatest disparity in the condition of the two classes of its inhabitants. There were those who monopolized the lands and wealth of the country, and those who existed in extreme poverty. These classes might be well characterized by the two extremes presented in the inhabitants of a large city, except that the very poor were more numerous in relative proportion.

To place all the inhabitants of Sparta on a scale of equality, and to implant in them unbounded devotion to their country, and unyielding courage in battle, Lycurgus found it necessary to cut off the resources from which the natural aspirations of man were fed and stimulated. It was no contracted mind that could devise schemes to bring the rich and poor to one common level, without any prospect or desire to be otherwise than equal; and to teach mothers to inflict the severest casugations on their children for the purpose of inuring them to hardship;—to expose their feeble offspring that they might die rather than encumber the State with men not fitted to make efficient soldiers, and to thank the gods when their sons fell in battle, since it was the great object for which they were brought up. In the government of Lycurgus, the people took their meals only at public tables, during which they amused themselves by asking and answering intricate questions, which was the principal intellectual training that was tolerated. Under this rigid discipline the Spartans became robust, contented and brave, and the State acquired great political and military power. They were entirely devoted to the service of their country, while their leader was not less devoted to his enterprise. When he had the gratification of seeing his government fully inaugurated, and the people happy and the country independent and prosperous, he pledged the people to maintain it until he should inquire of the Oracle at Delphos and return. But in order that the pledge might be perpetual he refused to eat or drink, and thus died a voluntary death at Delphos, after having the assurance from the Oracle that his government was good and complete.

However much we may admire the Spartan character and some of the training on which it depended, and however great may be our esteem for the sagacity of the great man who introduced this remarkable government, we can neither advocate the end obtained nor the means used to accomplish the purpose.

In the first place Lycurgus became popular with the masses by appropriating the substance of the weal by to the poor. He made further progress by subverting not only the established usages of all preceding ages and nations, but the principles of justice; and in order to maintain this new order of things, excluded the Arts and Sciences as far as practicable, and confined those that were essential, mostly to slaves. By these means he established his system of government, which embodied a beautiful theory, and was remarkably successful as a *Military School*, under which the people and country prospered for about five hundred years. But for all the good accomplished there was a more than counterbalancing evil. Enterprise, literary aspirations and refined civilization were lost, and although Republicanism or Democracy was claimed to enter largely into the government, LIBERTY, as recognised by the people of the present day, was also virtually lost.

After an impartial comparison of brave and bloody Sparta and her unnatural laws, with other nations which are less famous in history, but which have done more to civilize and enlighten the human race, we are more thoroughly convinced that arbitrary rules and exercise of power, however wholesome they may be in a given exigency, will eventually produce their legitimate deleterious influences.

After many generations of prosperity, the country that had suppressed political strifes, covetous dispositions and prodigality, was overrun by the very vices which had so long been smothered. Ambition first sundered the fetters of the great legislator, and was soon followed by the evils known to the age. Avarice and licentiousness seemed to spring up from the ashes of contentment and chastity. The great secret of the success of Lycurgus lay in his rigid training of the youth of the land, and all the great changes made by him were introduced gradually, as the mind of the people was tempered to meet them.

Then, if we have a Lycurgus, we hope he will begin his work of reform in the right place—the nursery of the next generation—and not proceed in hasty rashness to establish strange laws and interfere with private rights. Let him begin his work at the foundation, and inculcate the principles of benevolence, patriotism and philanthrophy in the youths of the land, and so prepare the mind of the rising generation for the toleration and exercise of the nobler faculties, and thus dispense with many of the evils of the present day.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

List of killed, wounded and missing in the 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, in the action of the 1st and 3d July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.:

FIELD AND STAFF.

First day—Wounded, Col. Connally, in hip, and left arm amputated.

Major Below in leg.

Missing: Adj Jordan.

Company A—Capt Upchurch, Commanding—First day—Killed, Privates L Barnes, G Rountree, Gray Woodard—Wounded, Sergts Hunt, in neck; Barnes, in leg; Corpl Boswell, in leg; Privates D F Adams, in both legs and head; J Aycock, in head; J Daniel, in breast; E Partheridge, in groin; Granberry Ferrell, in leg; Pender, in thigh; Henry Scott, in shoulder; Jacob Stancill, in arm; Thorn, in leg; Trevathad, in groin; W Williamson, in breast; missing, Sergts Dew, Pearson, Hadley, Corpl Pittman, Privates J W Adams, G W Harper, J Aycock, Boswell, A J Cook, J B Davis, H C Davis, Jas Ferrell, Hayes, H Lucas, John Mercer, Roper, W Simpson, Sullivan, J Watson.

Third day—Wounded, S Boyett, in back; missing, Capt Upchurch, Corpl Marshborn.

Company B—Capt Gilchrist, Commanding—First day—Killed, Privates W A Pearson, McNeal, D F Marton, wounded Corpl Bell, in both thighs and arm; Privates E Marton, in hand; M Marton, in arm; Winton in arm; Rose, in leg; Billings, in thigh; Privett, in thigh; Wright in arm; Jones, in leg; Thos Gregory, in face; Brown, in hand; Gentell, in leg; missing, Sergts Pearson, Grar, Privates Nash, J B Pearson, J Smith.

Third day—Wounded, Lieut Peaden, in head; Corpl Biggins, in head; Private Bowlin, in hip; missing Capt Gilreath.

Company C—Capt Dixon, commanding—First day—killed, privates Gladen J A White, M C Smith; wounded, Sergts Brown, in thigh; Oats, in shoulder; privates James Brown, in leg; Davis, in hand; Griffin in shoulder; Hilliard, in leg; Jones in shoulder; Patterson, in shoulder; E White; missing, Capt Dixon, Lt Bethea Lt Elam, Corpls Womack, Eskridge, privates Conner, J F Crowder, P Z Carpenter, Crotts, Digh, Harden, Heavener, Long, Harmon, Laurence, R R Martin, Neel, Nolen, Spellin, Simmons, Shitte Van dyke, Weaver, S M White, Warlick.

Third day—wounded, Sergt Boggs, in both feet; private R C Eskridge, in hand; Hendrick, in face; Lattimer, in arm; Morrison, in leg; T W Martin, in arm; Maes, in arm; Oats, in shoulder; missing, privates Elliott, Gold, A N Falls, Lt Falls.

Company D—Capt Randall, commanding—First day—killed, privates Ledbetter, Ledford, wounded, Lt Randall, in face; Sergt Smith, in hip and shoulder; Corpls Green, in hand; Rungan, in arm and side, since died; privates Aderholt, in thigh and leg; Blanton, in both thighs; R H Green, in thigh; D A Green, in thigh; Z O Green, in hip; A Hamrick, in foot; J Hamrick, in shoulder; Poston, in arm; M H Randall, in face; Shitle, in side; Wesson, in both thighs; D S Green, abdoman, since died; D J McSwain, in shoulder, since died; missing, Capt Randall, H S Blanton, Bryson, B C Champion, W G Lovelace, Langford, Martin, Mooney, L Weaver.

Third day—killed, privates D Hamrick, O A Hamrick; wounded, privates Earls, in hand; David Hamrick, in arm; J F McSwain in hand; Sealy, in leg.

Company E—Capt who commanding—First day—killed, private James Everett; wounded, Sergt Galloway, (color bearer) in leg; Corpl Cason, in shoulder; privates J Bullock, in breast; Cherry, in leg; W L Dudley, in breast; J D Edwards, in neck; Forbes, in leg; Gardner, in arm; H B Manning, C H Smith, Woolard, F R White, in hand; missing, Sergt J B Everett, Corpls J W Wilson, Flemming; privates B Dixon, J G Dixon, W S Edwards, J B Manning, J Hollis John Mills Tucker, Wooten, and G Waite.

Third day—Killed, privates S D Everett, J S W Brown; wounded, Capt Whitehead, in head; privates Taylor, in abdomen, Corbitt, in arm; Cannon, in knee; missing, Lt Wilson, Sergt Whitley, privates Horton, Jas Teel.

Company F—1st Boyle, commanding—First day—Killed privates W J Self, W F Brackett, Willis, Craige; wounded, private Smith, in hand; E Newton, in arm; D Canipe in breast; J A Canipe, in face; Swarford, in arm; J McNelly, a soldier; Samuel McNelly, in breast; Cook, in leg; B Norman, in arm; missing, Sergts Cline, Self, Corpl Ivester, privates Bumgarner, W Brendel, Bivens, Emore S Hoyle, Hoyle, Lael, R Norman, Leagle, Wm Swink, John Swink, Turner, B Willis, Sam Willis, M J Canipe, N B Warlick, J White.

Third day—Wounded, Lt Williams, in head; privates Newton, in leg; Self in hand; H Cook, in wrist; ——— Bailes, in foot; missing Lt Mull, privates A Self, C Goodson.

Company G—Capt Whitted, Commanding—First day—Killed—Lt Lee, privates McCleany, Taylor; wounded Cap Whitted, in face and foot; Sergt Maj Adams in both thighs; Sergt Summerlin, in arm; privates Benson, in arm and hip; since dead; Chance, in arm; Faircloth, in arm; B Faircloth, in hip; Wm Faircloth, in head; Jesse Garrison, in thigh Morrison, in leg; L Price, in foot; G M D Price, Woodall, in foot; missing, Sergt Peacock, Grantham, Corpls Baddingram, privates Brock, J Cole, Darden, Dail, John Garris, Goodson, Hood, Holloman, A Ingram, J Ingram, Lewis Martin, Outlaw, J B Price, Jas Strickling, J D Strickling, Smith, Thompson, Williams, H Price, John Sumerlin Reaves.

Company H—Lt Lillington, Commanding—First day—Killed, privates J Meadows, Matherson, E Matherson, Orrick; wounded, Lt Lillington, in thigh; Corpl Autoway, in face; privates Dixon, in arm; McDonald, Baker, Jones, in head; Swinson in breast; missing, Lt Blount, Sergt Biber, Corpl Manning, privates B Pearce, Garganous, Rawls, Boan Moore, Pane, Mauldy, Simpson.

Third day—Killed Capt Satterfield; wounded, privates Milstead, in knee; Starnes, in back; missing, Lt Holt, Sergt Austin, private Z Winsett.

Company I—Capt Williams, commanding—Wounded, Lieut Winston in side; Corpl Moore, in ——; Dent, in arm; Catlett, Privates C Sally, in foot; Ball, in arm; Dulin, in arm; Elling on, in arm; W Harris, in face; Sanderlin, in thigh; Speed, in arm and hip; J C Williams, in groin. Missing, Capt Williams, sergts Binga, Sherrod, Privates Bridgers; Bowman, B Catlett, W Card, Cooley, A Davis, Fuller, L Gay, W Healey, J T Harris, Holden, L E Pearce, Scarboro, A H Winston, E B Williams.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

The Editor of the Journal, who is once more at his post, after a brief absence of two days, begs leave to say that he is grateful for the kind manner in which you missed him, and that if he had known how much he was missed he would have returned sooner.

Nowhere in the South is there a more beautiful cemetery than Oakdale, in this city. Crape in the country seems to be good — there should be much more in the interior cities, towns and villages. Since the commencement of the present war, the owners are determined to make no charge for them.

The papers throughout the Confederacy are publishing the patriotic and dignified appeals of President Davis, calling upon all soldiers and others absent from their commands to rally to the standard of the country, and politicians to be found who will attempt to render these magnanimous appeals of no effect, by their studied attacks upon the Confederate authorities since, and their unfeeling attempts to create public confidence in the ability of the Confederacy, thus far to weaken the force of the appeals for the salvation of the Confederate cause. President Davis calls for [illegible] Now we tell you that President Davis is [illegible] of little or no account, a bigoted, obstinate fool, who will ruin the country, and is [illegible] Such "encouragement" is not this encouraging the enemy? Everybody desired to stimulate them to [illegible] and all are called upon to assist the President and [illegible] and all evils—*over the left*—[illegible] Does not anybody see its drift?—[illegible] What is behind? What is the use [illegible] The thing itself—unfriendliness [illegible] remains your hard or [illegible]

[illegible] President Davis is perhaps [illegible] perfect, but to admit they are men. To [illegible] because incidentally because [illegible] to both, and [illegible] combined with legiti[illegible] only the right, but the [illegible] for the part of a pa[illegible]

[illegible] JAMES STARNES, we feel certain [illegible] on account of the inade[illegible] effort of the troops upon [illegible] which has been and is that [illegible] troops, especially those [illegible] Fort Wagner. Shut up in bomb[illegible] no means of cooking provisions, [illegible] ought to have been arranged for the [illegible] bomb-proofs are altogether too [illegible] the requisite infantry supp[illegible] during which our troops [illegible] live under a temperature of [illegible] ventilation, with the concentrated [illegible] of such a temperature, and with [illegible] and by any means have yet been adopt[illegible] we do not know it if it has been attend[illegible] to it sufficiently. At sea, the means [illegible] stores of heavy ordnance have [illegible] wharves, landings or other [illegible] to exist. These facts we [illegible] have seen and have felt the [illegible] things of which mention is made—[illegible] anywhere rather than go into the [illegible] are significantly and [illegible]

[illegible] with the view of crea[illegible] our troops. They know all [illegible] control them. They are ready, [illegible] to their whole duty to the cause, [illegible] that they are not dissatisfied with [illegible] upon whom the immediate arrange[illegible] devolved, and who have done them [illegible] and heartless manner.

[illegible] published by a Confederate Sur[illegible] he believes it appro[illegible] which it is intended to apply. [illegible] Surgeon can only give a certificate [illegible] and his report for a furlough. Furloughs [illegible] rendering clear to whose command [illegible] attached.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 12th, 1863.

[illegible] received a certificate of disability from [illegible] the enclosed is a copy, assum[illegible] ——— furlough ten days. [illegible] by which authority do you presume to [illegible] It is a responsibility, that I, [illegible] the Confederate army, am prep[illegible] upon myself. The power none belongs [illegible] to the Commander, the Department to which the [illegible] to the service, hiding yourself [illegible] in a pill box, dare assume a re[illegible] Now, whether it is through [illegible] there is [illegible] for the service or the soldier, that [illegible] punishment for desertion and absence [illegible] I do not advise, but advise you not to re[illegible] from the army and furlough is not [illegible] to your certificate.

[illegible] at the auction store on Granite Row this [illegible] were perishing for some time from heat, [illegible] upon the goods, we came to the [illegible] the thermometer and the market were [illegible] to too high for comfort.

[illegible] a very large one, and the attendance exceeds [illegible] on a similar occasion. There [illegible] directions, and of all nationalities.—[illegible] one represented, and the continents, [illegible] of the sea," have sent forth their [illegible] we expect nothing less than very full [illegible] to be the case on the day.

Of course these sales are wholly for traders, as, for instance, few families could afford to wipe their noses with [illegible] forty dozen bankerchiefs, or wear the [illegible] The railroads make money by [illegible] of passengers, and they and the express [illegible] make money by carrying off the goods. [illegible] will be able to get something for all [illegible] they want something to drink there is [illegible] in the auction store.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The [illegible] continues unabated. Yesterday at [illegible] the thermometer rose to 95. To day we have a [illegible] although the sun comes down in all his [illegible] it appears that the Mercury lacks one degree of [illegible] it only yesterday at 11½ o clock, A. M.

Daily Journal, 11th.

[illegible] acknowledges the receipt of $200 from [illegible] to the North Carolina Soldiers on Sullivan's Island. She requests us to state that she is still [illegible] and all contributions she [illegible] to be remitted to Mr. SHAW, who [illegible] to attend to the same.

Soldiers Ample Fare at Home—Charleston.

Mr. [illegible] Chairman of the Executive Committee, [illegible] requests us to state that the American Hotel, corner King and Hasel streets, has been secured as a home for soldiers arriving in the city of Charleston, where they will receive every attention in food and shelter, free of charge.

All the papers in North Carolina and Virginia, will confer a favor on the soldiers by giving the above as extensive circulation as possible.

For the Journal.

CAMP 18TH N. C. REGT.,
Aug. 5th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Thinking that you would like to hear from the old 18th, I have concluded to address you a few words in regard to it. On the 5th of June we left our camp near Fredericksburg, and have been constantly on the go ever since, and have had a hard time of it, except for the few days we were in Yankee land, prior to the battle of Gettysburg. At Gettysburg our regiment did splendid fighting, and our gallant Colonel proved himself a brave and gallant man, and one well fitted to command. Col. Barry has the full confidence of his officers and men. Lt. Col. Leroy Stowe acted well at Gettysburg, and was severely wounded in the neck. Major Wooten was not present, having been wounded in the action at Chancellorsville. He is an excellent officer, and we will be the unfortunate to lose some of our best men if the war lasts [illegible] Captain Moffit and Lieut. Stewart, of Company F, (who are missing,) will be sadly missed by their command.

Color Sergeant James E. Richardson, fell while gallantly bearing our colors in front of the regiment, in one of the grandest charges the world ever witnessed. He died be[illegible]

be missed by his comrades in arms. Captain Moore, of Company E, is a prisoner. Through our ranks are thinned, many of our best men having fallen in, on the blood stained fields of Hanover, Coal Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas, Ox Hill, Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg still that same unconquerable spirit pervades the Regiment, and though worn out by hard marching and severe fighting, we are again ready to meet our savage foe. We now have sixteen company officers and about one hundred and seventy men present and for duty. Tell the people at home to drive back our deserters to aid us in the next great struggle. Surely they will not leave us to fight it alone. C.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Gentlemen*:—There having been recently unfounded rumors of one or more cases of yellow fever in this place, I beg the publication of the accompanying note. While I am anxious to prevent unnecessary alarm and excitement, I see no reason why our citizens should not be informed, if danger exists, and should I hold myself highly blameable, if not criminal, if I were to fail in giving them warning by a statement of facts. There has been no case of yellow fever here this season, and I have every reason to believe there will not be, if all citizens do their duty and comply with the health ordinances.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Aug. 10th, 1863.

TO THE PRACTISING PHYSICIANS OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON.

Gentlemen: The prevalence of Yellow Fever last season causes great anxiety among our citizens now. To prevent false rumors and allay as early as possible the alarm consequent on such rumors I wish the assurance and pledge of each of you that in the event of the occurrence of any case of Yellow Fever, or where any well grounded suspicion exists in your minds of such case, that you will report forthwith to me or at this office at 9 o'clock each morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,
O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor.

We, the undersigned, will report agreeably to the request as above, and beg to refer all citizens for information to the Mayor:

F. J. CUTLAR, M. D.,		WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.	
E. A. ANDERSON,	"	A. E. MEDWAY,	"
J. T. SCHONWALD,	"	BERJ. F. FESSENDEN,	"
M. RITENOUR	"	I. ERTKENKER,	"
A. E. WRIGHT,	"	WM. J. LOVE	"

For the Journal.

The fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and our check at Gettysburg and repeat from Pennsylvania, seems to have caused some despondencies on the part of a few of our fellow-citizens. These unfortunate events are not so serious as these persons appear to regard them. In a great war in which we are engaged, we must expect some checks to have reverses. But in our circumstances we should only regard misfortunes as blessings in disguise, and intended for our ultimate good. If we are united and faithful to ourselves and cause, our independence is certain. In contemplating this subject, we should remember that we did not seek this war. We clung to the Union as long as evils were sufferable, and only withdrew from it to save ourselves from a ruin and degradation worse than death itself. Our actions since the war have shown that our long forbearance to their wrongs was not wisdom or a virtue; and that they are the most cruel unprincipled and merciless foes that have ever disgraced poor human nature. Yet, strange to say, it would seem that there are some persons in the Confederacy who are willing to bow their necks to the detestable Abolition yoke, and thus eke out a contemptible and miserable existence, and be the scorn and contempt of mankind.

A man who can thus exhibit such moral obliquity, abandon the sacred paths of patriotic duty and array himself in direct hostility to the rights, honor, happiness and even the lives of his fellow countrymen, commits a crime which no language can justly define or describe, and deserves to be held in universal detestation and abhorrence to the latest posterity. It may be reasonably inferred that those who advocate peace at this time, without stating their conditions, desire it on the terms of the enemy; which are the emancipation of our slaves, the confiscation of our property, the loss of our liberty and our utter ruin. Can it be possible that these men are seeking their own advantage in the destruction of their country? God forbid. Away with all this whining for a peace in which we would lose all that is dear to us on earth, and be the scorn and contempt of mankind. Let us excite the brave and encourage the timid. Let us like a band of brothers nobly triumph or perish together. Our sacred cause demands this. A sympathizing and admiring world expects it. Let us prove ourselves worthy of our great and glorious mission. We have a principle to defend—that principle is liberty—a cause to maintain—that cause is independence.

CATO.

For the Journal.

U. S. General Hospital,
FREDERICK, MD., July 20th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:
Editors Wilmington N. C. Journal.

Sirs: Enclosed you will find a list of Confederate sick and wounded in this Hospital, which I have procured through the kindness of Dr. R. F. Weir, Ass't Surgeon U. S. Army, in charge.

To relieve anxious friends and relatives, please insert the same in your paper, and request the Richmond papers to copy. Most of us are slightly wounded. All getting on well.

Yours, &c.,
THOS. S. KENAN,
Col. 43d N. C. T.

Roll of Prisoners of War Inmates of the U. S. General Hospital, Frederick, Md., on the 20th day of July, 1863.

Private James G. Martin, Co. K, 19th Va.
" M. M. Miller, Co. G, 6th N. C.
" A. F. Gullett, Co. G 6th N. C.
" W. L. Easler, Co. C, 1st S. C. Rifles.
" J. H. Ray, Co. E. Phillips' Legion.
" D. R. James, Co. L, 45th Va.
" Jacob Schaller, Co. G, 4th Va.
" Daniel Teague, Co. E, 57th N. C.
" Jonathan Suit, Co. G, 6th Ala.
" G. H. Miller, Co. I, 61st Geo.
" J. O. Smith, Co. H, 62nd Va.
" W. R. Watts, Co. C, 1st S. C. Rifles.
" J. C. Roberts, Co. E, 1st N. C.
" A. D. Pace, Co. E, 20th N. C.
" B. Seldon, Co. H, 95th Va.
" M. L. Stinson, Co. D, 3rd Ala.
" N. McKearney, Co. I, 6th Ala.
" T. J. Rutledge, Co. C, 6th Geo
" G. Thornton, Co. A, 6th Ala.
" A. C. Johnston, Co. G, 1st S. C. Rifles
" J. H. Childs, Co. G, 1st S. C. Rifles,
" G. Deaton, Co. G, 14th Va. Cavalry.
" R. M. Henderson, Co. I, 56th Ala.
" L. P. Winn, Co. F, 22nd Va.
" D. Dalyrymple, Co. A, 15 S. C.
" J. M. Hohan, Co. A, 3rd Va. Cavalry.
" A. L. McNair, Co. G, 31st Geo.
" E. H. Milton, Co K, 28th N. C.
" J. McGee, Co. K, 12th N. C.
" F. W. Murphy, Co. A, 12th N. C.
Serg't J. M. Durham, Co. F, 6th N. C.
Private G. B. Gaues, Co. D, 2nd N. C.
" W. Dockhart, Co. C, 3rd Ala.
" J. Knowles, Co. G, 59th Geo.
" J. E. Knowles, Co. D, 1st N. C. Cavalry.
" Terry Shannon, Co. G, 1st S. C. Rifles.
" Macy Hicks, Co. D, 47th N. C.
" John Osborne, Co. G, 48th Va.
" Jno. W. Church, Co. B, 48th Va.
" N. Bowling, Co. B, 1st Md. Battalion.
Serg't A. S. Williams, Co. G, 6th N. C.
Private John Downing, Co. I, 7th La.
" D. J. Trevy, 1st Va. Artillery.
" J. S. Leath, Co. G, 13th Geo.
" J. P. Beaver, Co. H, 33d Va.
" John Harris, Co. D, 2nd N. C.
" John Goss, Co. E, 23d N. C.
" J. C. Franklin, Co. E, 50th Va.
" Joseph Peck, Co. A, 50th Va.
" J. A. Cress, Co. F, 50th Va.
" E. L. Lirday, Co. A, 50th Va.
" L. S. Wilson, Co. B, 28th N. C.
Corp'l Jno. M. Parker, Co. F, 2nd Va. Cavalry.
" Sam'l A. Wilson, Co. F, 1st Va. Art.
Private Geo. W. White, Co. H, 14th Va.
" Efford Seay, Co. D, 2nd N. C.
" S. C. Giddeon, Co. H, 26th Geo.
" J. H. Miller, Co. G, 1st S. C. Rifles,
" M. M. Moser, Co. E, 52nd N. C.
" B. L. Carder, Co. D, 10th Va. Cavalry.
Serg't H. L. Paul, Co. F, 12th Geo
Private J. A. Hicks, Co. G, 1st Geo. Cavalry.
" A. J. Jones, Co. G, 1st N. C.
" T. C. Bowen, Co. F, 6th Ala.
" P. J. Bailey, Co. I, 16th Va. Cavalry
" Jno. Tabor, Co. I, 15th Va. Cavalry.
" Jas. A. Ford, Rockbridge Battery.
" A. C. Leffman, Co. E, 4th Va.
Sergt. Z. W. Kamp Co. A, 32d N. C.
Private S. W. Howell, Co. E, 6th N. C.
Sergt. Jno. B. Colgen, Co. E, 5th Ala.
Private D. L. Brewton, Co. E, 26th Ga.
" John Langford, Co. E, 60th Ga.
Sergt. J. S. Evans, Co. D, 1st N. C.
Private Geo. W. Carlton, Co. G, 15th N. C.
Colon'l T. S. Kenan, 43d N. C.
Major J. Hancock, 24 N. C. Battalion.
Captain H. C. Wheeler, Co. G, 26 N. C. Battalion.
" W. E. Perry, Co. I, 56th Va. Cavalry.
" Jas. G. Kenan, Co. A, 43d N. C.
1st Lt. H. E. Shephard, Co K 43d N. C.
" W. B. Young, Co. K, 43rd N. C.
2d Lt. B. L. Grant, Co. F, 42d Miss.
" Wm. M. Brown, Co. E, 1st Va. Artillery.

DIED:

Private H. H. West, Co. A, 3d N. C., July 6th, 1863.
" H. Gossell, Co. A, 53d N. C., July 7th, 1863.
Sergt. G. B. Boslet, Co. F, 42d Va., July 13th 1863.
Capt. J. M. Albright, Co. K, 53d N. C., July 16th, 1863.
Private L. Griggs, Co. K, 43d N. C., July 23d, 1863.
Capt. J. T. Lane, Co. G, 4th Ga., July 24th, 1863.
Private J. McNeur, Co. C, 31st La., July 25th, 1863.
" A. Boyd, Co. C, 38th Ga., July 28th, 1863.
" J. M. Royster, Co. C, 47th N. C., July 29th, 1863

SPRINGFIELD, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Gentlemen: I have just seen the "Card" in your paper, which brings me before the people of this District as a candidate for Congress.

Permit me to thank the kind friends who caused it to be inserted, and to say that while I am truly sensible of the honor which they have done me, I am compelled most respectfully to adhere to the determination, which I expressed to them in private, near four months ago, and to decline to become a candidate.

I am very truly,
Your most obedient,
ROBT. H. COWAN.

Little Tip suggests that the way to have obedient children is to let them have their own way; and in order to prevent your children from being troublesome, send them to the neighbors. Tip, doubtless, speaks

Alabama and the Hatteras.

The following extract from a report of Captain Raphael Semmes, commanding C. S. steamer "Alabama," to the Secretary of the Navy, gives a correct statement of the action between the Alabama and the Hatteras:

C. S. STEAMER ALABAMA,
Bahia, May 17th, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I arrived at Galveston (under sail) on the 11th of January, and just before nightfall made the enemy's fleet lying off the bar, consisting of five ships-of-war.—One of the steamers was soon after perceived to get under way, and steer in our direction. I ordered steam to be got up, but kept sail on the ship as a decoy, that I might entice the enemy's ship sufficiently far from the fleet to offer battle. I were ship, and stood away from the bar, permitting the enemy to approach me by slow degrees. When the enemy had approached sufficiently near, I took in all sail, and wearing short round, ranup with a bail. It was now dark, being about seven o'clock. The enemy hailed, "What ship is that?" We responded, "Her Majesty's steamer Petrel." The reply was, "I will send a boat on board!" We now hailed in turn, to know who the enemy was, and when we had received the reply, that he was the United States steamer Hatteras," we again hailed them, and informed him that we were the Confederate steamer Alabama; and at the same time I directed the 1st Lieut. and to open fire upon him. Our fire was promptly returned and a brisk action ensued, which lasted, however, only thirteen minutes, as at the end of that time the enemy fired a gun and showed a light; and upon being hailed by us, to know if he had surrendered, he replied that he had, and that he was in a sinking condition. I immediately dispatched boats to his assistance, and had just time to remove the crew when the ship went down. The casualties were slight on both sides, although the action was fought at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to four hundred yards. Our shot all told on his hull about the water line, and hence the small number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy—two of the former and three of the latter. We had none killed, and only one wounded. The Hatteras mounted eight guns, and had a crew of 110 men. The Alabama also mounted eight guns (two of which were rifled), and had a crew of 110 men, exclusive of officers. Four of the Hatteras' guns were 32 pounders—the same calibre as our broadside guns, but our pivot guns were heavier than hers—this being the only disparity between the two ships.

We received a few shot holes from the enemy, doing no material damage. The enemy's steamer Brooklyn and a second steamer steamed out in pursuit of us soon after the action commenced, but missed us in the darkness of the night. Being embarrassed with a large number of prisoners, I steamed directly for Jamaica, where I arrived on the 20th of January. Here I landed my prisoners, repaired damages, coaled ship, and on the 25th of January I proceeded to sea again. On the 28th of January I arrived at the city of St Domingo, in the Island of the same name, and landed the crews of two of the enemy's ships which I had burned. I sailed again on the same day, and made my way to ——, three to the island of ——, and thence to this place, where I arrived yesterday—burning, bonding, and destroying enemy's ships as per list enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. SEMMES, Commander.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

From the Savannah News, Aug. 7.

Another Yankee Raid in Florida—Destruction of Property.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., two Yankee steamers and two sailing vessels made their appearance off Smyrna river, and commenced shelling the surrounding neighborhood. About twelve o'clock a steamer and a sailing vessel ascended the river, and anchored within 500 yards of Mrs. Shelton's hotel, and opened their guns on it. In a short time they knocked the hotel to pieces, and also destroyed a small house some short distance in the rear, belonging to Mr. Carpenter. A number of gentlemen and ladies and children were in the hotel when the Yankees commenced firing, and were compelled to flee to the woods for shelter. As soon as the approach of the Yankees was perceived, Mr. J. M. Haywood, whose schooner, the Onward, was lying at the wharf, loaded with twenty-seven bales of upland cotton, gave orders to fire his vessel, which was done, and in a short time she was in a sheet of flames, and burnt to the water's edge. Another schooner belonging to the Wahlo company, not loaded, lying near by, was also burnt, to protect her falling into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Haywood's schooner, with a cargo of cotton, was valued at $27,000.

The Yankees continued to shell the woods all Sunday, afternoon and night. The inhabitants sought shelter in the woods, where they built tents. In one of these a number of ladies and children had taken refuge, but a shell passed through it, without doing any injury, and compelled them to seek more distant quarters. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Shelton went to the wreck of the hotel with the intention to save some articles of value, but upon approaching it, were fired on and compeled to retire. A young man named Dressler, of Tallahassee, is supposed to have been killed, as he has been missing ever since. During the fire of the enemy, Capt. Martin went to the hotel, and succeeded in bringing away a number of articles.

Two of the enemy's vessels, a steamer and a sailing vessel, remained outside, while those which approached Smyrna done their work of destruction. It is supposed that the enemy's force was about six hundred men.—They sent four barges up the river, each containing about fifty men. Up to Monday night they had not landed.

A few days since a sailing vessel, from sea ran up Indian river. Since then a Yankee steamer has been blockading the mouth of it. It has rained for five weeks in the vicinity of Smyrna, and the low lands are inundated and difficult to pass over. A large number of Yankee vessels are now on the Florida coast, and it is difficult for vessels running the blockade to make a safe entry.

What has Become of the Men?

It is clear that the present condition of Johnston's and Bragg's army, is due to the want of men to meet the overwhelming hosts of the enemy. The question naturally arises what has become of the men? We do not know what has become of those who have gone forth from this community; but wherever we go, we see more able bodied men doing nothing, and seeming to do, than we ever saw before. Every railroad car is crowded, every little station is crowded, every steamboat is crowded with men, hale, hearty, healthy unwounded men. And yet the army is falling back for want of men. We do not understand it. We venture to say that there are more men, able to bear arms, traveling to-day, on the railroad from Mortgomery to Augusta, than on any corresponding day of the year 1860.

And so it is for every day of the year. Where are the men going to? What are they doing? Why are they not in the army? Why does the conscript officer let them pass? These questions force themselves upon every one who travels along the great thoroughfares of the country. If the ten thousands who are in the pursuit of money, could be put in the army, we should be able to sweep the enemy from the face of the earth in a few weeks. But until this is done, we shall "fall back" until the armies of Bragg and Johnston will meet, back to back, somewhere about Columbus, Ga.

Clarion.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The New York World says:

No engagement of any account has taken place since the assault of the 19th of July upon Fort Wagner.—Our losses since that time have not averaged more than four per day. Gen. Gilmore has now fourteen Parrot guns and mortars in position on Morris' Island. For the present the idea of taking Fort Wagner has been abandoned—shells making but slight impression upon the sand of which that work is composed; the breach made by one shell being soon filled up by the explosion of another. Gen. Gilmore is confident that with his heavy siege guns he can breach Fort Sumter.

The 10th Connecticut regiment occupies the rifle pits within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner. Col. Otis, of this regiment, came here on the Belvidere for the purpose of taking drafted men. The Belvidere has on board the 174th Pennsylvania regiment, numbering 417 non-commissioned officers and privates, whose term of service has expired.

The United States steam transport Fulton, Eldridge, from Port Royal, S. C., July 31st, reached here last evening. The siege of Fort Wagner still continued. Gen. Gilmore has mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within one mile of Fort Sumter. He is confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

Frank Blair has been appointed by Lincoln "Military Governor" of Mississippi.

Bold Scouting in the West.

On the 24th of May General Johnston despatched Lamar Fontaine, the "hero upon crutches," with a verbal message to General Pemberton, in Vicksburg. He carried forty pounds of percussion caps, besides his blanket and crutches. The narrative of the dangerous adventure, published, in the Mobile *Advertiser*, is very interesting, and we give a portion of it.

He crossed Big Black River that night, and the next day got between their lines and the division in their army which was at Mechanicsburg. He hid his horse in a ravine, and ensconced himself in a fallen tree, overlooking the road, during that day. From his hiding place he witnessed the retreat of the Yankees, who passed him in considerable haste and confusion. After their columns had gone by, and the night had made it safe for him to move, he continued his route in the direction of Snyder's Bluff. As he entered the telegraphic road from Yazoo City to Vicksburg, he was hailed by a picket, but dashed by him. A volley was fired at him by the Yankees. He escaped unhurt, but a Minie ball wounded his horse mortally. The spirited animal, however, carried him safely to the bank of the Yazoo River, where he died, and left him afoot. He lost one of his crutches in making his escape. This was jerked from him by the limb of a tree, and he had no time to pick it up.

With the assistance of one crutch he carried his baggage, and grouped along the Yazoo until he providentially discovered a small log canoe, tied by a rope within his reach. He pressed this into his service, and paddled down the river until he met three Yankee gunboats coming up to Yazoo city. He avoided them by running under some willows overhanging the water, and lying concealed until they passed. Soon afterwards he floated by Snyder's Bluff, which was illuminated, and alive with Yankees and negroes participating in the amusement of a grand ball of mixed races. He lay flat in his canoe—which was nothing but a hollow log, and could hardly be distinguished from a piece of driftwood—and glided safely through the gunboats, transports and barges of the amalgamationists. He reached the blackwater of the Mississippi before day, and in the darkness missed the outlet of the Yazoo, and got into what is called "Old river." After searching in vain for a pass into the Mississippi, day dawned and he discovered his mistake. He was forced to conceal his boat and himself and lie by for another day. He had been two days and nights without food, and began to suffer the pangs of hunger. At night he paddled back in the Yazoo and descended it to the Mississippi, passing forty or fifty of the Yankee transports. Only one man hailed him, from the stern of a steamboat, and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to his fishing lines. In the bend above Vicksburg he floated by the mortar fleet, lying flat in his canoe. The mortars were in full blast bombarding the city. He spent the night in the woods, and the next morning he tied a white handkerchief to his paddle, raised himself up in the midst of our picket boats at Vicksburg, and gave a loud huzza for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, amid the *vivas* of our sailors, who gave him a joyful reception, and assisted him to General Pemberton's quarters.

After resting a day and night in the city he started out with a despatch from General Pemberton to General Johnston. He embarked in his canoe, and soon reached the enemy's fleet below the city. He avoided their picket boats on both shores, and floated near their gun boats. He passed so near one of these that through an open portholo he could see men playing cards and hear them converse. At Diamond Palace he landed and bade adieu to his faithful "dug out." After hobbling through the bottom to the hills he reached the residence of a man who had been robbed by the savages of all his mules and horses, except an old worthless gelding and a half broken colt. He gave him the choice of them, and he mounted the colt, but found that he traveled badly. Providentially he came upon a very fine horse in the bottom, tied by a blind bridle, without any saddle. As a basket and an old bag were lying near him, he inferred that a negro had left him there, and that a Yankee camp was not far distant. He exchanged bridles, saddled the horse and mounted him, after turning loose the colt.

After riding so as to avoid the supposed position of the Yankees, he encountered one of the thieves, who was returning to it from a successful plundering excursion. He was loaded with chickens and a bucket of honey. He commenced catechizing Lamar in true Yankee style, who concluded it best to satisfy his curiosity by sending him where he could know all the details he could teach him. With a pistol-ball through his forehead, he left him, with his honey and poultry, lying in the path to excite the conjectures of his fellow thieves.

He approached with much caution the next settlement. There he hired a guide for $50 to pilot him to Hankerson's Ferry, on Big Black river, which he wished to reach near that point without following any road. The fellow he hired proved to be a traitor—When he got near the ferry Lamar sent him ahead to ascertain whether any Yankees were in the vicinity.—The conversation and manners of the man had excited his suspicions and as soon as he left him he concealed himself, but remained where he could watch his return. He remained much longer than he expected but returned and reported that the way was open, and that no Yankees were near the ferry. After paying him he took the precaution to avoid the ferry, and to approach the river above it, instead of following the guide's directions. By this he flanked a force of the Yankees posted to intercept him; but as he entered the road near the river bank, one of them, who seemed to be on the right flank of a long line of sentinels, suddenly rose up within ten feet of him, and ordered him to halt—He replied with a pistol shot, which killed the sentinel dead, and wheeling his horse, galloped through the bottom up the river, but the Yankees sent a shower of balls after him, two of which wounded his right hand, injuring four of his fingers. One grazed his right leg, cutting two holes through his pantloons. Seven bullets struck the horse which reeled under him, but had strength and speed to bear him a mile from his pursuers before he fell and died. Lamar then divided his clothes and arms into packages and swam Big Black safely. He did not walk far before a patriotic lady supplied him with the only horse she had—a stray one which came to her house after the Yankees had carried off all the animals belonging to the place. On this he reached Raymond at 2 o'clock in the morning, changed his horse for a fresh one, and carried his despatch to Jackson that morning.

A Successful Expedition—Capture of a Yankee Barge and Crew.

On Tuesday night a detachment of some thirty men of the Twenty-fifth S. C. V., (Eutaw Regiment,) under Capt. Sellers, and detachments from gunboats Chicora and Palmetto State, under command of Capt. Warley, started off on an expedition for the capture of some Yankee pickets, stationed on a little Island at the mouth of Schooner Creek, near Morris' Island. The Yankees were in the habit of passing up this Creek in barges every evening, taking position behind the wreck of the old steamer Manigault, and signalling any perceptible movement on our part, to their land batteries.

The detachment of the Eutaw Regiment left Fort Johnson about half-past eight o'clock in small boats, and rowed round to Schooner Creek. Leaving their boats our men deployed as skirmishers, wading through the marsh knee deep in mud. They encountered the Yankees in two barges, and a spirited engagement with small arms took place, lasting about twenty minutes. One boat's crew, consisting of Captain Lewis C. Paine and nine men, of the One Hundredth New York Regiment, surrendered, after having four men wounded, one mortally, one seriously, and two slightly, Capt. Paine being one of the latter.

The other boat made her escape, but as a continuous volley was poured into her, and the oars were seen to drop, it is supposed very few got back safe. The only casualty on our side was Private B. Furtick, of Captain Sellers' Company, killed. One man had the sleeve of his coat torn badly by a minnie ball.

The boat captured is a very beautiful barge, and capable of holding from twenty-five to thirty men.

A very fine glass, belonging, it is said, to Gen. Gillmore, was also taken with the boat. The prisoners say they were taken by surprise, having left their customary boat, with a mounted howitzer, behind. Had they brought this along, they say the result would have been different. The boat and glass, we learn, have been turned over to Captain Warley. The Yankee prisoners were brought to the city Wednesday morning, and the wounded sent to the Queen-street Hospital. They are all Germans, and appear to know little outside of their own regiments.

They exhibit a very confident and assuming air, however, and say they will yet accomplish their design—the capture of the city. The affair having proved successful, we trust will lead to other and still more daring enterprises.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Federal Government has agreed to provide, free of cost, wooden legs for those losing a leg in the service.

Destruction of a College.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Aug. 9.—The Methodist Female College, at this place, was burned last night. One hundred and seventy-five girls were in the building.—All escaped uninjured.

Official Report of the Engagement Between the Enemy's Movements—State of the War.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, July 3.

The overwhelming advance of the enemy, and the immediate conquest of Mississippi and Alabama, which the faint of heart and desponding of our people looked for as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburg, have not taken place. Is not this a warning to such persons of the danger of giving up when the public prospects are darkened and lowering clouds threaten? We hope it may be heeded, and improved upon. The gloomier the hour of a people's fate, the more call is there for fortitude and courage to breast and resist adverse fortune. We are not worthy of freedom and independence if we are not equal to this, and nothing is more certain than that a wise Providence, working by fixed laws on the destinies of nations, will never so shape events as to confer independence on a people unworthy of it. Nothing has ever alarmed us in the contemplation of the final result of the struggle, except the conduct of despondent and frightened people. In the spread of this feeling to the masses of the Confederacy lies our only danger.

Speculators may prey upon the people, blockade runners may play wild with our currency, and we may yet maintain the fight to the glorious end. But croakers are our deadliest enemies, for they spread a moral contagion which unmans and emasculates the public mind, and does more to subjugate us than all the armies of Lincoln. If they must tremble, for God's sake let them retire to the shades of night or the solitudes of their chambers to do it. Let them forbear to show their long and ill omened countenances to the faces of a people engaged in a struggle so sacred and so fearful as this. Palsied be the coward tongue that says yield, or prates of peace, and reconstruction, and saving of property. There is no safety, no property, no civic liberty or personal honor for any Southern man or woman that does not lie along the path made bloody and brilliant by the points of the bayonets of a people who have sworn they will not own Yankees for masters, and become the serfs and vassals of the viper brood of Puritans in religion and Abolitionist in politics. The croaker, we say, is the deadliest enemy of the cause, the most eloquent auxiliary of our foes. Frown him down as one already subjugated and ready for the Yankee yoke. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. And to *them* this word, and, we blush to say it is to be addressed to here and there a man who ought to be a leader and a beacon to the people in this struggle—Beware lest ye yield too soon, lest hope desert you and leave you a wreck prematurely stranded on the beach of this great revolution, while its tumultuous waves still roll grandly on in triumph, success and independence. This revolution cannot fail if the people will it to succeed. If they have the courage to go through with it, the guerdon of freedom awaits them at the end of a struggle that cannot, in the nature of things, be much longer protracted. We have to choose the crown of freedom or the whip of the master. Choose ye!

We call upon the *men* of Mississippi, so lately threatened and so unexpectedly reprieved from the menaced danger, to use the breathing spell allowed them, and fire up their loins for the defence of their State. Join the arms you have at home to those of Gen. Johnston, and without the help of another Confederate soldier you can not only defend but redeem your State. The same may be said of Alabama and Georgia. Flock to Bragg's standard and you can drive Rosecrans from your borders. There is no doubt of this. We are in the crisis of the war—at a turning point when every man belonging to the army should be at his post, or failing to go, be driven there by the force of public opinion, the entreaties of friends and the scornful frowns of women. We are at a point when the Confederacy should throw its whole fighting force into the field to turn the scale of the present campaign in our favor. That done, there are a hundred reasons to believe that the war will be virtually ended. Lincoln can put no more armies in the field—his present forces are melting away, and by a united effort on our part can be swept from the land. If Lincoln fails in this campaign, revolution will spring upon him at home, and we can be spectators of a civil war tearing the vitals of our enemies.

For the present the tide of war has turned to the East. We believe that Grant's army is being moved to Virginia, in the belief (and the true belief) that Virginia is the backbone of the Confederacy, and that with Lee's army beaten, and Virginia occupied, the war will be at an end. It may be, and it now looks like it, that the great and final battle will crimson the soil of the dear, noble and brave Old Dominion, and that the whole of our moveable forces may be called there to meet the grand onslaught of the combined armies of the enemy. We hope the Government at Richmond is awake to such a contingency. From a quarter of a million of Confederate soldiers, under such leaders as Lee, Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard, &c., the North cannot muster the masses, even in Persian numbers, to ravish a victory. But come what will—let what may be wrapped in the womb of the future—for us there is but one policy, one duty for us. It is to *fight*—to FIGHT—to FIGHT to the bitter end.

The Pope's Letter to Arch Bishop Hughes.

[TRANSLATION.]

To our Venerable Brother John, Archbishop of New York.

POPE PIUS IX.

"VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

"For, Venerable Brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that he would deliver them from so many and so great evils.

"And we are fully assured that you also, Venerable Brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our Apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating again and again on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

"Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, Venerable Brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort, with your eminent piety and Episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquility and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained. Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10th, 1863.

There was but little firing yesterday and this morning, but this evening the cannonade is quite severe on both sides. The greatest confidence prevails here.

THE YANKEES IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VA.

MILFORD, VA., Aug. 10th, 1863.

It seems to be confirmed that the Yankees are in some force in Stafford. Nothing new or reliable.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 10th, 1863.

No news to-night. The weather is intensely hot.

TAX NOTICE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 11th, 1863.

The Commissioner of Taxes directs that in valuation of taxable articles, or objects, including estimates of agricultural products taxed in kind, Assessors shall be governed by the current selling prices of the articles or objects to be taxed in the neighborhood where held at the time, or upon the day, with reference to which assessment or valuation is required by law to be made. The Assessor is also instructed to be vigilant in ascertaining what each farmer has actually cultivated, and guard against the plan of exchanging corn and wheat for each other, devised by farmers in certain districts to evade Tax in kind.

MORGAN'S FIGHT WITH THE YANKEES.

ATLANTA, GEO., Aug. 10th, 1863.

A special despatch to the Appeal, dated Brandon, Aug. 8th, says that Logan encountered at Jackson, La., five hundred infantry, two hundred cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. He killed and wounded a number, captured their artillery, two hundred Yankees and two Commissary wagons.

FROM VICKSBURG—GEN. GRANT GONE TO SUPERCEDE MEADE.

MOBILE, ALA., July 10th, 1863.

Persons lately out from Vicksburg report that General Grant has gone to supercede Meade. Gen. McPherson takes Grant's place. Gen. A. J. Smith is in command of the post at Vicksburg.

COL. LOGAN AT WORK AMONG THE YANKEES.

MORTON, Aug. 10th, 1863.

Col. Logan is again at work. A few days since he attacked the enemy, seven hundred strong, near Jackson, Miss., and routed them completely, killing a large number, wounding two hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 10th, 1863.

There is no news of interest in front. Sherman's quarters are near Grisham's old quarters, about two miles of Big Black bridge. Two divisions have been moved back to Big Black and Capt. Cotheron still exists to a fright. Everything at this distance are on picket this side of Big Black, but now and then venture more than two miles from the River. A scout comes daily with news of the preparations of the enemy.

Capt. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, has been hung by the enemy, because he refused to disclose the whereabouts of his father.

The Post Office has been opened at Jackson.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 11, 1863.

The Legislature is called to meet to-morrow, by command of the Governor, for the purpose of legislating for the passage of merchandize through the Confederate lines from the United States, is strictly prohibited. Hereafter all goods so introduced will be seized and confiscated.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 7th September, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the public defence, and to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary system. He favors the repeal of the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of a particular denomination in payment of public dues.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1863.

The Light House on South's Island, Chesapeake Bay, was recently destroyed by a party of Confederates, they brought off all the lamps and about three hundred gallons of oil. The fort was occupied by only ten men armed with revolvers.

The flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-day.

There has been no further negotiations relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The dullness prevailing here is unprecedented since the commencement of the war.

The expectation of foreign intervention recently indulged in has been dissipated by the last news from Europe. The subject ceased to be a topic of conversation. Within the past two weeks, a large number of farms are advertised for sale in different parts of Virginia. The number of offerings is increasing daily. The heated term continues with unabated intensity.

FROM CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11th, 1863.

[illegible]

FROM PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, Aug. 11th, 1863.

The Mobile Evening News has late news from Pensacola. There were sixteen vessels in the harbor, ten of which were vesselled war, and six transports. The Yankees are building two immense hospitals at the navy yard, each three hundred feet long and three stories high. All the negroes are being sent to New Orleans to be drilled and placed in the Yankee army there. Pensacola itself was still considered neutral ground.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equaled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be buried from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would if present in the field suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair with out delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my country women—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly afforded on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated, and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the Government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their Militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.
August 8th, 1863. 254-20t

NORTH CAROLINA, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
DUPLIN COUNTY. } sions, July Term A. D., 1863.

S. H. Williams and
John B. Miller and wife,
Nancy A. Miller,
vs.
Frederick H. Smith and
wife, Celia J. Smith. } Petition for a division of Slaves.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia J. Smith, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county; and also in the Carolinian Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and the order thereupon, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Test,

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
August 11th, 1863. 258 1t—46 5.*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NECessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the state.

NOW, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863, and in the eighty eighth year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
Aug. 12, 1863 259 6t 46-6t

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Leesburg, on Wil. & Wel. R. Road, on Tuesday the 18th inst. One Set of Salt Works, consisting of SIX SUPERIOR PANS. Said works are situated on the land of J. W. Howard, Esq., on Topsail Sound. Also, at same time and place TWO GOOD WAGONS and FIVE MULES.

Terms made known on day of sale.

McDONALD, HENDERSON, WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 7, 1863. 255 6t-46-1t*

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE is hereby published for the information of all concerned.

Col. PETER MALLETT,
Comd't of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adj't.

NOTICE.

TO ANSWER NUMEROUS INQUIRIES, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

I. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutes have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

III. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever must be first addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G.

July 28, 1863.-246-4t120A Acting Chief of Bureau.

Head Quarters Enrolling Office,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug 3, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE with orders from Commandant Conscripts for North Carolina, Commanding officers of Regiments comprising the Fourth Congressional District are requested to assemble their Regiments at the following times and places:

New Hanover—22nd Regiment, August 20th and 21st at Wilmington.

New Hanover—25d Regiment, August 22nd, at Wilmington.

Brunswick—56th Regiment, August 24th, 25th and 26th, at McKeithan's.

Columbus—57th Regiment, 31st Aug. and Sept. 1st and 2nd, at Whiteville.

Robeson—58th Regiment, Sept. 3rd and 4th, at Lumberton.

Robeson—53th Regiment, Sept. 5th and 7th, at Lumberton.

Richmond—60th Regiment, Sept. 9th and 10th at Laurinburg.

Richmond—61st Regiment, Sept. 11th and 12th at Rockingham.

Anson—55th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th at Elizabethtown.

Cumberland—53rd Regiment, Sept. 21st and 22nd, at Fayetteville.

Cumberland—54th Regiment, Sept. 23rd and 24th, at Fayetteville.

Harnett—62nd Regiment, Sept. 28th and 29th, at Lillington.

Commanding officers of Militia will please *see to* it that the following persons are *present* at the time and places above specified.

All persons arriving at the age of 18 years since my last enrollment—provided they have not already volunteered.

All persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously enrolled or furloughed, or discharged by the Examining Surgeons. *All Substitutes* who have been discharged from the service.

All not heretofore subject to conscription by reason of age, are allowed to volunteer on or before the 20th August. From all *such volunteers* will be required a descriptive list, furnished them by the Commanding Officer of the Company, endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, into which he is received.

Commanding Officers of Militia will please see to it that their officers provide themselves with descriptive rolls of their several beats.

All persons who fail to report (included in the above order) at the places of rendezvous at the time appointed will be considered as deserters.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer,
4th Cong. District N. C.

J. T. CHAPPELL, Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S. and Chairman Board.

W. W. DAVIS, M. D.

Aug. 3d, 1863 251-d3w120thA

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN S. CARROLL.

One of the bravest and noblest soldiers who has fallen during this war, was Sergt. STEPHEN S. CARROLL a member of Company B, 33 Regiment N. C. Volunteers, who fell July 2d, 1863, in a gallant charge on the enemy at Gettysburg, Penn. He entered the army in his 17 h year, (Jan. 1862) and went soon after to Virginia. He followed his Regiment under Gen. Lee, through Virginia and Maryland, and was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburg. Though compelled to go on one foot he re crossed the Potomac, carrying his gun and knapsack, and remained in the Regiment Hospital until able for duty. He was next in the battle of Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he was again wounded—flesh wound—ball through the arm. Placed in Hospital, he nursed those worse wounded than himself, until again able for duty. Soon after this, he went to his *last battle field.*

Sergt. Carroll was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, at Mount Gilliead, for four years, and a citizen of Sampson county, N. C. He leaves an aged father, step mother, brothers, and sisters, to mourn an irreparable loss. May their loss be his eternal gain. SOLDIER.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th day of July, of typhoid fever, ELIZABETH, wife of George Hindes, in the 29th year of her age.

Richmond and Atlanta papers please copy.

In General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., August 1st, 1863, WILLIAM B. MURRAY, in the 19th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of Capt. Taylor's Battery, heavy Artillery.

Go noble spirit, yet we mourn,
Thy loss, so young so brave;
Cold, thy tender form has grown,
And, silent, in thy grave.

No more the drums shall call to arms,
The fife's shrill notes be heard,
But in thy Savior's outstretched arms,
Rest, till the last trump wakes the dead.

Thy brother's blood has stained the field,
And thou hast followed soon.
Give us oh! God thy strength to yield,
Thy will oh! make our own.

FRIEND.*

Burgaw, August 10th, 1863.

In Harnett county, on the 3d inst., LILIAS ESTELLE, daughter of J. A. & M. A. Harman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days.

In this town, on Sunday night, 9th inst., ISABELLA, daughter of William W. and V. C. Lamon, aged two years.

WILMINGTON MARKET, August 12th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE.—Very few coming in, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote grass fatted at 50 to 65 cents per lb., according to qual ty.

BACON—Is in demand, and but little on market. We quote small sales from carts at $1 05 to $1 15 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 75 to $2 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—$1 25 to $1 37½ per lb.

CORN.—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is almost bare. We quote by the quantity at $5 to $5 50 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries, in the small way, at $5 50 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

COTTON—45 to 50 cents per lb.

EGGS.—$1 to $1 10 per dozen.

FLOUR.—The market is almost bare, and prices rule high. We quote Superfine at $65 to $70 per bbl.

FODDER.—$9 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—Green, 60 to 65 cents, and dry $1 50 to $1 60 per lb.

LARD—$1 05 to $1 10 per lb., by the bbl.

LEATHER—Sole, $4 to $4 50, and Upper $5 to $5 50 per pound.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, $9 to $9 50 per gallon.

OSNABURGS—$1 45 per yard.

POULTRY—Chickens 90 cents to $1 25, as to size; and grown fowls $2 to $2 25 each.

PEAS.—$6 to $8 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Irish, $5 to $6 per bushel.

RICE.—Clean, 18 to 20 cents per lb.

SALT.—The market rules steady, with sales during the week of Sound made at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl., $1 75 to $2 per lb.

SHEETING.—Fayetteville factory, $1 45 to to $1 50 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—$1 80 to $2 per gallon.

TALLOW—$1 25 to $1 30 per lb.

YARN—$4 to $15 per bunch.

WOOD—Is scarce and in demand, and sells by the boat load at $16 to $18 per cord

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FAYETTEVILLE Aug. 10—Bacon, $1 00 to 0 00. Lard, $1 00. Beef, 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail. Butter, $1 50 to $2 00. Beeswax, $1. Chickens, 75 to $1 50. Coffee, 4 50 per lb for retail. Copperas, $1 25 to $1 50. Cotton 40 to 45. Cotton Yarn, $6 to $15 00 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples, 25 to 30; Peaches, 35 to 40 per lb. Eggs 75 per dozen. Extract Logwood, $1 to $5 per lb. Flour—Family $55; Super, $52 50. Forage—Fodder, $4 00 per hundred; Hay, $4 00 to $0 00; Shucks, $4 00 to $0 00. Fixed, $5 00 per bushel. Grain—Corn $4 00 to $0 per bushel. Wheat, $3 to $9 00. Rye $1 50 Oats, $2 25. Peas, cow $1 00 to $4 00; white $5 00 to $0. Hides—Green, 75 dry, 1 50 Iron—Swedes, 75.—Leather, Upper $5 50 to 6 00 Sole $5 per lb. Liquors, Corn Whiskey, $20 to $30 per gallon; Apple Brandy $2; Peach brandy $0. Molasses—N. O. $10 per gallon. Nails—Retailing at $1 50 per lb. Onions, $5 to $0 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish $4 00 per bushel. Rice 20 cts. by the cask. Sugar $2 to $0 00 at retail. Salt $ 8 00 to $20 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb; Toilet, $1 00. Fayetteville Sheetings, 70 to 1 45. Spirits Turpentine $1 25 to $3 00 per gallon. Tallow $1 25 to 1 50. Wool, $3 to $4 00

COTTON CARDS NO. 10.

600 PAIR OF COTTON CARDS, slightly damaged by water at

SIX DOLLARS PER PAIR.

120 pair Wool Cards. Prime Rio Coffee, Green and Black Tea, Shovels, Tacks, Rope, Shoe Thread, Awls, Brushes, Curry Combs, Shot, Caps, Calf Skins, &c., &c., at

WILSON'S

Oil, Leather, Saddle and Harness Establishment.
August 10th, 1863. 257 2t—46-1t

SALT—SALT.

PERSONS wishing to purchase a good article, will find it to their advantages to call at the firm of EASTERS & CO., at Little River, S. C., where they keep on hand a large supply which they will sell at low figures. There is also fine facilities for getting the Salt up to the Railroad by flats.

EASTERS & CO.,
Little River, S. C.

Aug. 5, 1863. 45-9*t
Fayetteville Observer, copy to amount of $10.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID, a note due six months after date, and dated March 11th, 1859, for one hundred and sixty-two dollars, payable to the Subscriber and signed by Mardon Holden, with Washington Holden and Eudenas Holden as security. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said note, or the makers from paying it to any person but myself. R. T. THARP.

Aug. 6, 1863. 255-1t&46-1t*

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into four Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT No. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said district the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 15 00	per bbl. of 5 bush. 56 lbs to the bush
Meal,	3 15	" bush. of 48 lbs to the bush
Bacon,	85	" lb.
Pork,		
Lard,	85	" lb.
Wheat,	6 00	" bush. of 60 lbs., for choice white.
Flour,	20 00	" bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine.
Wheat Bran,	50	" bush. of 17 lbs.
Shorts,	75	" bush. of 22 lbs.
Ship Stuff,	1 45	" bush. of 37 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	95	" bush. of 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 10	" 100 lbs.
Oats, shelled,	2 00	" bush. of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned,	4 00	" bush. of 56 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" bush, measured.
Beans,	3 50	" bush, measured.
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	" bush., measured.
" Irish,	3 50	" bush, measured
Dried Peaches, peeled,	8 50	" bush of 38 lbs.
" " unpeeled	4 50	" bush. of 38 lbs.
Dried Apples, peeled,	4 00	" bush. of 28 lbs.
Onions,	6 00	" bushel.
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	" 100 lbs.
Other Hay and Fodder,	2 00	" " "
Shucks,	1 50	" " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00	" " "
Pasturage 1st qual. near town	7 00	" head per month.
Pas turage, common, " "	5 00	" " " "
" 1st qual. in country,	5 00	" " " "
" common in "	3 00	" " " "
Horses, extra fine,		
" 1st quality, artillery,	500 00	" "
" 2d " "	400 00	" "
" 3d " "	300 00	" "
Mules, extra fine,		
" 1st quality,	500 00	" "
" 2d "	400 00	" "
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00	" lb.
" " unwashed,	3 00	" "
Salt, dry and clean,	12 00	" bush. of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	49 00	" 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	" lb.
Vinegar, cider,	90	" gall.
" manufactured,	45	" "
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00	" "
Sugar, clarified,	2 00	" lb.
" fair brown,	1 00	" "
" coarse and damp brown	50	" "
Molasses,	8 00	" gall.
Syrup from Chinese cane,	5 00	" "
Rice,	20	" lb.
Coffee,	3 50	" "
Tea, green,	10 00	" "
" black,	7 00	" "
Iron, good old Railroad,	160 00	" ton.
" pig, 1st quality,	125 00	" "
" " 2d "	110 00	" "
" " 3d "	100 00	" "
" Bloom "	180 00	" "
" Smith's round, bar, and plate,	380 80	" "
Leather, Harness,	3 50	" lb.
" sole,	3 00	" "
" upper,	3 50	" "
Beef cattle, stall fed,	28	" "
" " grass fed,	25	" "
Sheep, fair,	25 00	" head.
Army woolen cloth, 1¼ yd 10 oz to the yard.	4 50	" yard.
Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd., 20 oz to the yard.	9 00	" "
Flannel, ¾ yd, 6 oz. to the yard,	3 00	" "
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd. 4½ yds to the pound,	50	" "
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd. 3¾ yds to the pound,	60	" "
Cotton sheeting, 4-4 yd., 3 yds. to the pound	70	" "
Cotton osnaburg, ¾ yd., 6 oz. to the yard,	75	" "
Cotton drills, ¾ yd., 3 yds to the pound,	80	" "
Cotton shirting stripes, 3 yds. to the pound,	80	" "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard,	1 00	" "
Cotton yarn,	1 50	" lb.
Cotton raw,	50	" "
Army shoes,	10 00	" pair.
Shoe thread,	6 00	" lb.
Wool socks,	1 00	" pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers,		
Bailing long forage,	50	" 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't,	5	" bushel.
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	12 00	" day.
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government,	6 00	" "
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	15 00	" "
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations by Gov't,	7 50	" "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the owner,	18 00	" "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the government,	9 00	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	2 25	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,	1 25	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 00	" month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,	22 00	" "

DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 20 00	per bbl. of 5 bush. 56 lbs. to the bush
Meal,	4 15	per bush of 48 lbs. to the bushel.
Bacon,	90	per lb.
Pork,		
Lard,	90	per lb.
Wheat,	6 00	per bush. of 60 lbs. to the bush. for choice white.
Flour,	20 00	per bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st qual. superfine.
Wheat Bran,	50	per bus. of 17 lbs.
Shorts,	75	" " " 22 lbs.
Ship stuff,	1 45	" " " 37 lbs
Brown stuff,	95	" " " 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 10	" 100 lbs
Oats, shelled,	2 10	" bush. of 32 lbs.
Rye, clean,	4 00	" " " 56 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" " measured.
Beans,	3 50	" " "
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	" " "
" Irish,	3 50	" " "
Dried Peaches, peeled;	8 50	" " " 38 lbs.
" " unpeeled,	4 50	" " " " "
" Apples, peeled,	4 00	" " " 28 "
Onions,	6 00	" " "
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	" 100 lbs.
Other Hay and Fodder,	2 50	" " "
Shucks,	1 50	" " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00	" " "
Pasturage 1st qual. near town,	7 00	" head per month.
" common, " "	5 00	" " "
" 1st qual. in country,	5 00	" " "
" common "	3 00	" " "
Horses, extra fine,		
" 1st quality, artillery,	500 00	" "
" 2d " "	400 00	" "
" 3d " "	300 00	" "
Mules, extra fine,		
" 1st quality,	500 00	" "
" 2d "	400 00	" "
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00	" lb.
" " unwashed,	3 00	" "
Salt, dry and clean,	18 00	" bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00	" 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	" lb.
Vinegar, cider,	80	" gal.
" manufactured,	40	" "
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00	" "
Sugar, clarified,	2 25	" lb.
" fair brown,	1 25	" "
" coarse and damp brown,	50	" "
Molasses,	8 00	" gallon.
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00	" "
Rice,	25	" pound.
Coffee,	3 50	" "
Tea, green,	10 00	" "
" black,	7 00	" "
Iron, good old railroad,	160 00	" Ton.
" pig, 1st quality,	125 00	" "
" " 2d "	110 00	" "
" " 3d "	100 00	" "
" bloom,	180 00	" "
" Smith's round, bar and plate,	380 00	" "
Leather, harness,	3 50	" pound.
" sole,	3 00	" "
" upper,	3 50	" "
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	23	" "
" " grass fed,	20	" "
Sheep, fair,	25 00	" head.
Army Woolen Cloth, ¾ yd. 10 oz. to the yard,	4 50	" yard.
Army Woolen Cloth, 1¼ yd. 20 oz to the yard,	9 00	" "
Flannel Cloth, ¾ yd. 6 oz. to the yard,	3 00	" "
Cotton Sheeting, ¾ yd. 4½ yds. to the pound,	50	" "
Cotton Sheeting, ¾ yd. 3¾ yds. to the pound	60	" "
Cotton Sheeting, 4-4, 3 yds. to the pound,	70	" "
Cotton osnaburgs, ¾, 6 oz. to the yard,	75	" "
Cotton osnaburgs, ¾, 8 oz. to the yard,	80	" "
Cotton drills, ¾, 3 yards to the pound,	80	" "
Cotton Shirting, stripes, 3 yds. to the pound,	80	" "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard,	1 00	" "
Cotton Yarns	1 50	" pound.
" raw,	50	" "
Army Shoes,	10 00	" pair.
Shoe Thread,	6 00	" pound.
Wool socks,	1 00	" pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers,		
Bailing long forage,	50	" 100 pounds.
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't,	5	" bushel.
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	12 00	" day.
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government,	6 00	" "
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,	15 00	" "
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government,	7 50	" "
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations by the owner,	18 00	" "
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations by government,	9 00	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	2 25	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,	1 25	" "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 00	" month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,	22 00	" "

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the Counties west and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 18 00	per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs. to bush
Meal,	3 75	per bushel of 48 lbs. to the bushel.
Bacon,	85	per pound.
Pork,		
Lard,	85	" "
Wheat,	5 50	" bushel of 60 lbs for choice white.
Flour,	27 50	per bbl. of 196 lbs first quality superfine.
Wheat Bran,	50	per bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts,	75	" " of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff,	1 45	" " of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff,	95	" " of 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 50	" 100 pound,
Oats, shelled,	2 00	" bush. of 34 lbs
Rye, clean,	4 00	" bush. of 56 lbs
Peas,	3 50	" " measured,
Beans,	3 50	" " "
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	" " "
" Irish,	3 50	" " "
Dried Peaches, peeled	8 50	" " of 38 lbs,
" " unpeeled,	4 50	" " " "
" Apples, peeled,	4 00	" " of 28 lbs,
Onions,	6 00	" " measured
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	" 100 pounds.
Other hay and fodder,	2 00	" " "
Shucks,	1 50	" " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00	" " "
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, per month,	7 00	" head, month.
Pasturage, common, near town, per month,	5 00	" " "
Pasturage, 1st quality in the country, per month,	5 00	" " "
Pasturage, common, in the country, per month,	3 00	" " "
Horses, extra fine,		
" 1st quality, artillery,	500 00	" "
" 2d " "	400 00	" "
" 3d " "	300 00	" "
Mules, extra fine,		
" 1st quality,	500 00	" "
" 2d "	400 00	" "
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00	" lb.
" " unwashed,	3 00	" "
Salt, dry and clean,	18 00	" bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00	" 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	" lb.
Vinegar, cider,	80	" gal.
" manufactured,	40	" "
Whiskey and brandy,	6 00	" "
Sugar, clarified,	2 25	" lb.
" fair brown,	1 25	" "
" coarse and damp brown,	50	" "
Molasses,	8 50	" gallon.
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00	" "
Rice,	25	" lb.
Coffee,	3 50	" "
Tea, green,	10 00	" "
" black,	7 00	" "
Iron, good old Railroad,	160 00	" ton.
" pig, 1st quality,	125 00	" "
" " 2d "	110 00	" "
" " 3d "	100 00	" "
" bloom,	180 00	" "
" Smith's round, bar and plate,	380 80	" "
Leather, harness,	3 50	" lb.
" sole,	3 50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863.

We regret to learn from the Fayetteville *Observer* that FRANCIS FRIES, Esq., died at his residence in Salem on Saturday last, the 1st instant, aged nearly fifty-one years. The disease of which he died was an affection of the throat and lungs to which he had long been subject.

Mr. FRIES was one of the most active, useful, intelligent and successful business men in the State, and whether as a member of the Legislature or a merchant or manufacturer at home, he stamped the impress of his own energy upon everything with which he became connected. We had known Mr. FRIES for some years and learned to esteem him very highly.

We have from Messrs. MACFARLANE & FERGUSON, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, for August, 1863.

It has a continuation of Howison's History of the War, European Emigration and New England Puritanism, a long critique on Cosette, being in fact a quotation taken broadcast from the description of the field of Waterloo in that work, besides other shorter pieces in prose and verse. $5 a year in advance; $3 for six months.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the present day is the absence of what may be called party feelings, or at least their exhibition in the British Parliament, as well as the extent to which the opposition seem to defer to and scrupulously avoid embarrassing the administration or "Government" as they call it there.

It may be that the two parties are so nearly balanced both are afraid to make a move lest it should be a false move—or it may be that in the present position of things Parliament is afraid to take any action that might even accidentally involve us in a foreign war, thereby adding to the pecuniary difficulties of the country. Or again it may be that while the domestic condition of both hemispheres renders war not impossible, both parties shrink from interfering with the existing order of international affairs. However it may be, Earl GREY in the House of Lords has only to make an explanation to receive the acquiescence and sanction of PERRY, the leader of the "conservatives" or the "opposition" And the same thing in the House of Commons. Mr. ROEBUCK has lately appointed to discuss a certain motion in regard to the recognition of the Confederate States. He makes the motion and has a speech, dilates upon the interview he and Lindsay have had with NAPOLEON, ending with an onset on "Government" for not taking action. Well, Mr. LAYARD explains, Lord PALMERSTON drops a joke or two and Mr. ROEBUCK drops his motion and leaves it all to "Government." And so it is that PALMERSTON is so far supported that no block can be carried on without him, while at the same time he has in office under a "Whig" administration many of the ablest members of the Conservative party of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Mr. GLADSTONE for instance. For many reasons, some of them easy enough to be understood, and others impossible for us here to understand, there are no active party politics in England, neither is there any such thing as political oratory in or out of parliament. The longest speech made in either house is the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this can hardly be called oratory. In fact oratory, as formerly understood, is looked upon as "not the thing" in England. Anything like earnest feeling is tabooed, and without earnest feeling there is no oratory. Everything is a matter of cold calculation—of political economy. In fact the British Government recognizes no other principles than those which govern a counting-house. Of course in the application of these principles some differences are made to suit occasions as they arise.

From these people we need look for nothing generous or impulsive. They may prate in measured periods about the horrors of the present contest, but if the continuance of the contest benefits them, they will wish to see it continued, and do nothing to bring it to a close, but the very contrary.

Verily, England has earned little gratitude from the people of this continent, either North or South, and the time will come when she will be made to feel that such is the case. We trust that she may be made to feel it deeply, even to her undoing, if not to her total ruin.

There is this much to be said however: cold and callous and calculating as the British government, press and people may be, their calculations seldom or never take such a gloomy turn as do the speculations and prophecies of croakers at home. To them as cool spectators, not interested on either side the cause of the Confederacy has never seemed hopeless, but on the contrary, its ultimate triumph has always been looked upon as certain. They, as well as the people and governments of other foreign nations, have admired the wisdom, dignity and energy which have marked the administration of the affairs of the Confederacy. It remained for the croakers among ourselves to discover imbecility, treachery, tyranny, and God knows what else.—These croakers strengthen the hands of the enemy and weaken the hands of the Confederate people. They encourage the one—they depress the other, and their malignant perseverance shows that such is their intent. That *they* mean to do it,

We see that Governor VANCE arrived in Richmond on Tuesday evening. He, along with Surgeon General WARREN, is the guest of Surgeon MASON.

For the Journal.

[AUGUST 6th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors & Price—

Gents: Among the killed on Morris Island during the bombardment of July the 20th, from the explosion of a shell, I wish to record the name of Corporal Edgar S. Mount, of Co. B, 61st Regiment N. C. Troops. Corporal Mount was born in New Jersey, and had lived South but a few years previous to the war.

He enlisted in his sixteenth year in the cause of his adopted home, and has conducted himself on all occasions as a brave and gallant soldier. His amiable disposition, refined manners, and promptness in discharging his duties, endeared him in the hearts of his fellow-soldiers.

He was the only son of a widowed mother, the hope and comfort of her declining years, and we can but offer her the condolence of our command.

The ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, and in nothing more than in cutting off in the Summer of life those most beloved, and who promise to be most useful. Yet in the Providence of God his fate has been sealed, and he hath been * * * * * called like a watch worn and weary sentinel, to put his armor off and rest in Heaven. * * *

For the Journal.

To The Slow that President Davis has Appealed to in his last Call.

The last appeal from our Commander-in-Chief is calculated to arrest the attention of every thoughtful man. He sees plainly that the Confederacy needs every able-bodied man on the field that calls this country his home. He even pardons those on whose shortcomings may be charged all our late defeats, and invites them at this instant to the standard of duty. His appeal should not be forgotten.—His deep and earnest feeling, that cannot be mistaken, is in every line apparent; his truth of convictions rennine you that you have a glorious legacy hereafter, if patriotism will inspire you to go and join those whose courage has preserved liberty up to the present. Go to meet the foe. The voice of your country calls you—tell in this war for liberty, and the blood of your forefathers cries to you from the ground, freemen scorn to be slaves! No sacrifice, not even their blood, was esteemed too rich a libation for her altar. God prospered their valor—they preserved her brilliancy unsullied. They enjoyed liberty while they lived, and, dying, bequeathed the dear inheritance to your care. Can not men, at ease and in poverty, be inspired by the example of the noble spirits who, magnificent, souls scorned the low pursuits of avarice and love of money, with it has brought on this gloomy night that darkens our country. Nothing but men, strong, brave men, can preserve this country from ruin. The man that counts his post of duty now is a guilty villain indeed. Fear no death: dread nothing but slavery. Remember it is immortality to sacrifice yourselves for the salvation of your country. None but men and women who set a just value upon the blessings of liberty, are worthy to enjoy her. Think of the very flower of the land that volunteered and rushed to city to meet the blasting frowns of tyranny, whose bloody butcheries and inhuman deeds are enough to send you forth. Think of your noble, martyred heroes. Must their blood cry again to you. Did they bleed in vain, and die in vain, because those left a home want valor to repel the a saults of the vile invaders. One thing is much needed in sections where men remain stupid and cowardly, and desert their posts when in the army. It is the spartan spirit of females that is needed.—In South Carolina in some districts there has not been many instances of desertion, because the first cries ladies lead off in every assembly and patriotic institution which applauds and fires a patriotic spirit. I refer to Edgefield where I am best acquainted, or they have four thousand soldiers on the field since the war, and less conscripts than any other section in the South. Why because the females encourage men to valorous deeds. No matter how poor a man is, so he is not a coward, he is respected. No matter how wealthy, if he is an aristocrat or an extortioner, they cry against such a one without regard to position. So it is in some pieces in this senate and all other places. The kindness extended to the soldiers by the ladies in the beginning of the war helped the men to do their duty. Now let the females and President Davis see them to do so. They can do much good and save the country from ruin and disgrace. Drive the men off by scorn and contempt. Put down speculation, the very mother of cheats. By it our people have become stupid and do not see the serpent nursing underneath to ruin the land. Let women not cause men to desert, by writing stories to their husbands. If men refuse to fight, then they deserve not smiles from women but contempt. Let every man and woman assist in guarding our bleeding country against the evils of slavery, whose chains clink in the ears of North in cringes in fated cities. Let the motto of every man and woman be—My greatest duty is to aid my country. While we live, be determined to be free. We have men, plenty of men, out of the army. Have they patriotism and heroism, is the question? We do not appeal to those whose business is such, that at home they aid in carrying on the war, but to the idle, the speculator and idolator of money.

M. A. B.

Official Report of the Enemy's Operations in James River.

The following report has been received from Col. P. R. Page, commanding Wise's Brigade, in regard to the operations against the Monitors and gunboats in James river:

BRIGADE HQRS., CHAFFIN'S FARM, August 6th, 1863.

To Major General Elzey:

General: I have the honor to report, that the artillery and infantry sent to Deep Bottom were put in position there last night about 1 o'clock. The gunboats passed down about 5 o'clock this morning, and were completely surprised when they were opened on. One of the gunboats was badly crippled at that point, and it is supposed many of the crew were killed and wounded.

After passing Deep Bottom, the artillery and infantry moved rapidly down to Turkey Island, and were in position there when the boats passed. They were fired on as long as they were in range and struck repeatedly; one of the gunboats was so seriously damaged that she had to be towed from Deep Bottom.

P. R. PAGE,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 6, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

The fleet, one Monitor and four gunboats, passed City Point at eleven (11) A. M., passing down the river.—One (1) gunboat was in tow, and probably disabled.—Her engine was not working—a large hole through her wheelhouse and one through her Pilot-house, plainly visible.

J. F. MILICAN, Major, &c.

Struck by Lightning—Extraordinary Escape from Death.

A correspondent of the Selma *Dispatch*, writes from Alpine, Ala., June 19, as follows:

About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Parson Welch, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this (Talladega) county, Ala., his son, Nathaniel Welch, Colonel Wm. Christy, C. S. A., and Mrs. Dr. Gorman were sitting around the stove at Alpine Station, on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, in a kind of room or cut off about ten feet square, where the stove was placed—These parties formed a kind of circle or ball room, the horns of which were less than six feet apart. The circle commenced with the Parson, his son next, the Col next, and the lady last. The stove was immediately in front of the circle, and within three feet of it. All were seated except Nathaniel Welch, who was standing. A flash of lightning came, struck and descended the stove pipe, burst the raised foundation up on which the stove was placed, and passed down through the floor, just where the right foot of the Parson was placed, carrying off the first joint of the big toe and splitting the foot open nearly to the heel. He was also struck on the left shoulder, the electricity passing down the arm, over both hands which were crossed upon his chest, and down the right leg to the already injured part of the foot, leaving severe burns on the arm, hands, abdomen and leg. The son, Nathaniel, who is Postmaster at Alpine, was struck on the right hip. The electricity descended to and came out at the heel, leaving the limb severely burned. The Colonel's right side, from the foot to the shoulder, was slightly bruised, his eyes somewhat injured, and his hearing much affected. The lady's hearing was also considerably affected, which was all the injury she sustained. There was a small negro boy standing between the two Welches. The destructive element passed over the floor precisely where he was, leaving a serpentine black mark for the distance of ten feet, to a corner of the space railed off for the clerk's desk, when it passed into the warehouse, by knocking off a partition plank; and strange to say, the boy received no injury beyond being prostrated on the floor. There was a dog under the floor, which was killed; and a horse standing near the platform, outside, about fifteen feet off, was knocked down. A number of gentlemen were sitting on the benches against the wall of plank, just outside of where the injured parties were, none of whom felt the shock. The clothes of the Welches were torn into innumerable fragments, or rags, to see which, without knowing the contrary, would lead to the universal opinion that the wearers could not have escaped from being blown into utter annihilation. The parson had his spectacles in the left pocket of his pants, in a tin case, which was mashed flat, and the glasses broken into very small pieces. His penknife was in the same pocket. His son's knife was also in his left pocket, and both are so charged with magnetism as to attract needles which adhere to them with great tenacity.

The scene which followed may be imagined, but cannot be described. The parson appeared to be a perfect wreck, and the son did not present a much more favorable sight. The Colonel (who is an old and experienced soldier) characteristically, or professedly, observed that it was a perfect representation of that which follows the bursting of a 13 inch shell in the midst of a crowd of soldiers.

I am pleased, however, to have it in my power to close this somewhat imperfect and prolix account of a remarkable escape from death, which will only interest the friends of the parties concerned by saying that all are now doing well; those so severely injured will no doubt recover, and that the deaf are gradually recovering their hearing.

From the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal, 3d inst.
The Case of Gen. Pemberton.

The chief absorbing question, both with the public and the army of the Southwest, at this time, has reference to the disposition that is hereafter to be made of General Pemberton. The entire press of that section is outspoken in condemnation of the idea of his retention in command of the Vicksburg army, and the most serious consequences are apprehended, should the President so determine. Whether General Pemberton really merits the censorious rebukes so freely and universally hurled against him, is not the question in issue.—Be this as it may, it cannot be denied that he has entirely lost the confidence both of the army and people, and it would be suicidal to retain him longer in command of that department.

The Mississippian is less virulent than most of the Southwestern journals on this subject, and takes quite a calm and unimpassioned view of the case, which, however, is none the less forcible on that account. "It has become quite fashionable," says that paper, "for the people and the press of the Confederacy to heap up curses upon the devoted head of Gen. Pemberton.—We are not among those who believe in his disloyalty, though it has always been somewhat of an effort for us to exercise the same faith in his zeal for the South which burned in the bosom of a Jackson, a Barksdale, and other true hearted Southrons who were "native here and to the manor born."

Gen. Pemberton is a native of Pennsylvania, a man of Northern birth, and whatever may have been his extraordinary capacity as a general, we never believed his appointment over a people intensely Southern, and over a department by far the most important in the Confederacy, the most fit that could be made. It was made, however, and the people of Mississippi, knowing the tenacity of President Davis, made the best of him. The leading men of the State and press vied with each other in the attempt to inspire confidence in him; the officers of the army, also, strove to secure to him the trust of our soldiers.

All would not do. We do not hesitate to say, now that there is nothing to lose by the assertion, that no General ever possessed so little confidence of either the army or the people as Gen. Pemberton. And to this simple fact may be attributed the misfortunes which fell upon the country through his instrumentality.

The President was warned of the public feeling which pervaded all classes toward General Pemberton, and urged to send a man in whom all could trust. Yet Pemberton was retained and his work has been accomplished.

We have said that we never doubted the loyalty of General Pemberton, but the placing in his charge the key to the whole teeming valley of the Mississippi was peculiarly unfortunate—it was an act which has brought upon us all the worst consequences which were feared. Had he been a straight-out traitor—had he been sent especially to destroy the country—had it been really his design to sell the country, as has been falsely charged, we do not see how he could have more effectually accomplished the mission than by the way he managed.

True, he had an insufficiency of men to cope with Grant, but this certainly was not a sufficient reason that he should sacrifice the small band he had by sending them out in detached divisions to be overwhelmed and crushed in detail, as was done at Grand Gulf, Raymond and Jackson, previous to the investment of Vicksburg. After stuffing the enemy to land at Grand Gulf, and after having permitted small forces of two or three thousand to be driven before the volume of the enemy, whose very momentum was sufficient to crush our small bands, and waiting until Grant had secured a good position on the Big Black, he moves out, and was, of course most soundly thrashed. Thus was his whole army suffered to be whipped in detail and driven to its stronghold at Vicksburg greatly demoralized.

We have learned from members of the garrison, that when our army fell back from Baker's Creek, the soldiers were completely dispirited, and but for the addresses and persuasions of the subordinate general officers, many of them were disposed to despair, so great was their distrust of Gen. Pemberton.

The country can never be brought to believe that if a true-hearted, zealous *Southern* general had been placed in command of that Department—such a man as Beauregard, Longstreet, Price, or Breckinridge—Vicksburg would have been invested with only ten days' provisions for its garrison.

It is probable that Gen. Pemberton, on account of his Northern birth and raising, could not *feel* the same absorbing interest in the honor and safety of the Southern people as was felt by *real* Southerners; it is, he did not have capacity equal to any of the generals named above.

But it is a bootless job now to trouble ourselves about fixing the responsibility of the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Jackson, Mississippi, and the great valley. It remains to be seen whether our President will profit by the bitter experience of the past. If he retains Gen. Pemberton in command, in the face of the awful proofs of his unfitness, we confess our confidence in him (the President) will be greatly shaken.

Foreign Items.

During 1862 there were tried 20 000 persons in England 6 666 in Ireland, and 3,630 in Scotland, and of the whole number 7,815 were acquitted and 21,801 convicted, of which latter class 3,962 were consigned to "penal servitude," which is about equivalent to our State prison.

A shell for rifles has been invented by Capt. Norton, of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from a cavalry pistol it lodged in a dead board and burned with a fierce flame for some time.

An English private soldier is now paid about $110 a year; a French one about $50 a year. A Colonel in France receives about $1,600, in England about $6,000.

It is stated that of 727 students matriculated at the Warsaw University during the past half year, 406 have joined the Polish insurgents and 102 of them have been killed.

A legacy has been left to the scientific world by Dr Riberi, the late physician to the King of Italy. It consists of seven prizes, of 20,000 francs each, to be awarded every three years for the best medical work in either of three languages—Italian, Latin, or French.

A memorial is in course of erection to Tyndal, the martyr and translator of the bible. The site chosen for this monument is on Nibley Knoll, near Wotten-under Edge, in Gloucestershire, England, and in the Parish in which Tyndal was born. The memorial will consist of a tower one hundred and eleven feet high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector.

In the British House of Commons, June 15th, Mr. Layard, in answer to Liddell, stated that some time ago a murderous attack was made upon four British subjects riding upon the high road of Japan, in which one gentleman, Mr. Richardson, was killed, and two others wounded. Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Japanese Government an ample apology for the outrage, the payment of £100,000 as a penalty; that the perpetrators of the outrage should be taken, tried and executed in the presence of one or more British officers; and that the family of the victim should be compensated.

The Paris evening papers of June 28 contain the following: It is asserted, on good authority, that France and England have come to an understanding, and are about to propose an armistice to the belligerents in America. In case of a refusal on the part of the North, France and England will recognize the South.

Mr. Grave, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor even of assafœtida is annihilated.

The Enemy's Naval Force Before Charleston.

An officer who was sent down to Port Royal by the Steamers court of inquiry writing of the naval force operating against Charleston to a friend in the North, says:

"Before I can communicate you again the fire of the war will have concentrated around the city of Charleston. Admiral Dahlgreen sends to-morrow the advance guard of the attacking squadron, which contains, among other vessels, some machines intended to remove river obstructions, to the rendezvous off the bars The following is an estimate of the ships and force to be engaged:

	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and men.
Iron-clad New Ironsides,.....	3486	20	400
Steam frigate Wabash,.....	4290	40	400
Steam sloop Powhatan,.....	2415	12	300
Iron clad Weehawken,.....	344	2	100
Steam sloop Housatonic,.....	1240	1	300
Steam gunboat Paul Jones.....	863	9	100
Steamer South Carolina,.....	1165	8	200
Steam gunboat Cimerone,.....	860	9	250
Iron-clad Montauk	844	2	100
Steam gunboat Conemaugh,.....	855	9	250
Iron-clad Patapsco,.....	844	2	100
Iron-clad Nahant,.....	844	2	100
Steam gunboat Sebago,.....	853	5	90
Steam gunboat Huron	507	4	100
Steam gunboat Ottawa,.....	507	5	100
Steam gunboat Seneca,.....	507	4	100
Steam gunboat Wissahickon,...	507	4	100
Steam gunboat Marblehead,....	507	4	100
Total	17095	156	3240

Screw ships, barks and smaller crafts are attached to the fleet, but the above is probably all the Admiral will put under fire. The iron clads are in excellent condition, workmen having been sent South from New York to put them in trim. The fight will not be a rapid one, as it was supposed here, from inkings gathered from the Admiral, but the job is to be handled carefully and finished well."

A PERSIAN STORY.—Jesus, says a Persian story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and he sent his disciples forward to prepare a supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market place. And he saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together, looking at an object on the ground; and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter round his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a vile, more abject, more unclean thing never met the eye of man. And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence.

"Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose, "it pollutes the air."

"How long," said another, "shall the foul beast offend our sight?"

"Look at his torn hide," said a third, "one could not even cut a shoe out of it."

"And his ears," said a fourth, "all draggled and bleeding."

"No doubt," said a fifth, "he hath been hanged for thieving!"

And Jesus heard them, and looking down on the dead creature he said:

"Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth."

Then the people turned towards him with amazement, and said among themselves, "Who is this?—this must be Jesus of Nazareth; for only he could find something to pity and approve, even in a dead dog." And being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and went each his way.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

The gloom which has overspread the State of Mississippi since the fall of Vicksburg and the occupation of Jackson, is rapidly giving way. There is a more hopeful state of things since the enemy retired to Vicksburg.

Numbers of Mississippians who had deserted are returning to their commands, and numbers of guerrilla organizations are being perfected to render the navigation of the Mississippi impossible, some of which will soon be heard from. A large number of troops who were sent to the rear, sick, after severe exposure in the trenches, at Jackson, are returning daily. The morale of the army is improving finely, under the discipline of General Hardee.

MORE COLORED TROOPS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says:

The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces West have given a fresh impetus to enlistment among the blacks, and by autumn it is estimated that at least 100,000 negroes will be in arms in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has been decided to raise four colored regiments in this District. The first is complete, and the second rapidly approaching completion.

As we have before stated, the only effectual way to prevent Northern negroes from enlisting, and white officers from commanding them after enlisted, is not to take either prisoners. Leave them on the battle field. If our troops are in a hurry to pursue their retreating foes, they need not give the black rascals and their blacker-hearted officers any more attention than the Scotch soldier did the Frenchman who was begging for "quarter." "I canna stop to quarter ye," he remarked, "but I'll cut ye in twa." And suiting his actions to his words passed on.—*Ga. paper.*

EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—Yesterday we published late news from Mexico, in which it is stated that the French had proclaimed Maximilian Emperor, with a grand salute. Who is Maximilian? is a question frequently asked. We suppose him to be a scion of the Bonaparte family, in which there are two persons of that name, grandchildren of Eugene Beauharnais and his wife, the Princess of Bavaria. Eugene was a child of Josephine by her first marriage, and a great favorite with the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, adopted him as his son. He was subsequently appointed Viceroy of Italy, and married the Princess of Bavaria. In 1817 he had a son called Maximilian, who entered the service of Russia, and in 1839 married the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiwena, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. By this lady he had several children, two of whom are sons—one, Prince Nicholas Maximilian, born 1841, and Eugene Maximilian, born in 1847. Is the Emperor of Mexico the elder of the two?

There is none of the Bonaparte blood in their veins; but they are so allied to that family as to be considered a part of it. The choice of such a person would be evidently a stroke of policy. It associates with the French dynasty the grandson of one of the most distinguished monarchs that have occupied the Russian throne; and it would serve to add distinction and power to it. The present French Emperor has adopted the wisdom of his uncle for his own guidance: and one part of that we know was to strengthen his position through every ramification of family ties.

Mobile Tribune.

Brig. Gen. G. C. Strong.

Gen. Strong, who was fatally wounded in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18th, is the same individual who acted in the capacity of Adjutant General for the brute Butler, and who tyrannized over the helpless women and children of New Orleans, during the reign of the Beast in that down-trodden city. The now defunct General was a married man, a native of Vermont, and a regular blue-bellied Yankee in every particular. It is a matter of gratulation, that the wrongs he inflicted upon the people of New Orleans have been so quickly avenged.

A SUICIDAL MANIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—An exchange paper of that State gives record of no less than thirty suicides, all of which occurred within the space of forty eight hours. Of the thirty, eight were females. Fourteen were believed to have been caused from disappointment in love, six from seduction, four from monomania in religion, two—both lads of twelve years—from cruel treatment of parents, one from jealousy, and the remaining three from misanthrophy, sickness, or sorrow.

From the Daily Meridian, Miss., Clarion.
Mule Meat.

Every now and then, through our exchanges, we hear of large quantities of mule meat having been consumed at Vicksburg, by—officers! We have yet to see, or hear of the first private who ate the delectable flesh of the mule during the siege of Vicksburg, and we have seen, conversed with, and heard from, a great many hundreds of them. Rations of mule meat were issued, but the *privates* did not find it necessary to eat hereof. Such hardships were reserved for the poor officers, whose privileges and immunities were not near as comprehensive as those of the privates!

A confirmed growler, who visits our office occasionally, has a theory of his own by which he attempts to account for this remarkable phenomenon. He says that the reason why the privates did not eat mule meat is to be found in their lack of patriotism and love of country. He says that all the privates, when this war is over, are going home with the determination to retire permanently from public life—that none of them will ever consent to become legislators, Congressmen, governors, or fill any of the offices necessary to the continuance of good government! Consequently, they would eat no mule meat. All the labor, privation and sacrifices, therefore, of filling these public positions will devolve upon the officers. Consequently, they *did* eat mule meat.

There may be something uncharitable in this very peculiar theory but some people aver that there is "more truth than poetry in it."

From the Edgefield, S. C., Advertiser.
A Friend to the Soldiers who "Knows no Shadow of Turning."

We learn from the Wilmington *Journal* that the noble and indefatigable Miss Buie is now in that city, making her usual exertions in behalf of the soldiers.—She has published there an appeal for the object to which she is so untiringly devoted, and her success has been most satisfactory. She was to have received sometime during the past week the proceeds of a benefit at the Wilmington Theatre. We hope this benefit netted a handsome sum. The collections thus made, Miss Buie is devoting to the North and South Carolina troops at Charleston. Our District should feel honored in having once been the home of the useful and patriotic M. A. Buie.

Lieutenant-General Hardee passed through Meridian on the 18th ult. The Clarion of that place says:

There is not the slightest foundation for the report that he is to supercede General Johnston, but it is probable that he will organize the Vicksburg prisoners into a corps as soon as they are exchanged, which, we are told, will be effected at an early day. If any one can create an army out of a rabble (the Vicksburg army can scarcely be called one) that one is General Hardee. He is a valuable officer in any field in which he may be placed.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The condition of affairs along the Rappahannock since our last report has not materially changed.

The rumor with reference to a cavalry fight on Wednesday in Culpeper county is not confirmed by any information we have received.

On Wednesday a small Yankee force made its appearance at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and it is conjectured that they have a considerable force moving in that direction.—*Richmond Dispatch, 7th.*

A GALLANT FEAT.—A correspondent writes to the Fayetteville (N. C) Observer, as follows: Knowing that you will take pleasure in publishing any act of gallantry performed by a North Carolinian, in justice to a brave soldier I have concluded to write you this letter. Where all acted so well it is hardly fair to mention names, but Lieutenant W. H. Littlejohn, Company A, 51st N. C. Troops, deserves especial notice. On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the enemy's sharpshooters continued very much to annoy the garrison at Battery Wagner, by picking off every man who dared to show his head above the parapet. Colonel Yates, who was then in command at Battery Wagner, called for some lieutenant to take command of a squad of twelve men and drive the sharpshooters from their position. Lieutenant Littlejohn gallantly volunteered to take charge of the expedition; he left the fort amid the cheers of the whole garrison, and successfully accomplished his object, driving the enemy from every position, and advanced to within two hundred yards of his main works; he returned to camp with the loss of one man killed.—Throughout the fight of Saturday he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and coolness.

The New York Legislature has incorporated a company *to insure the limbs* of soldiers in the army. The circular of the company states that the war statistics show that amputation of limbs is less than four per cent.; and with an army of 800 000 men in the field, it is reasonable to suppose that the business will be extremely profitable.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT THE NORTH.—The following is a list of the Confederate officers, 26 in number, sent from Baltimore, last week to Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay:

Major H G Lewis, 32d N C Regiment; Capt E D Oliver, Co I, 18th Virginia; Capt J O Holland, Co A, 14th Virginia; Capt Robert McCulloch, Co B, same regiment; Capt S G Brown, Co I, 27th Virginia; Capt J C A Bell, Co H, 22d Georgia; Capt Anthony Kohler, Co G, 8th Alabama; Capt R Y Brown, Co A, 18th Mississippi; First Lieut G W Jones, Company I 18th Virginia; Second Lieut J W Rack, 9th Virginia; Second Lieut J W Whitehead, Co I, 53 Virginia; First Lieut S Crawford, Co K, 6th N C; Second Lieut J T Martin, Co L, 21st North Carolina; First Lieutenant M F Jones, Company D, 23d North Carolina; First Lieut S J Evans, Company B, 47th North Carolina; Second Lieut J D Newson, Company H, same regiment; First Lieut G M Whiting, Co C, same regiment; Third Lieut Wyatt Lee, Co C, 22nd Georgia; Second Lieut G Songiesby, Co G, 3rd Georgia; Second Lieut C B Rice, Co H, 4th Alabama; Second Lieut W C Moody, Co B, 2nd Mississippi; Second Junior Lieut Andrew Loudon, Co A, 16th Mississippi, and First Lieut B F Wood, Co H, 5th Florida.

The following named are at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore:

Lieut Col M A Parks, 53d North Carolina; Lieut Col M J Bugler, 47th Alabama; Adjutant F C Powell, 47th North Carolina; Capt John W Johnson, 11th Georgia; Second Lieut Beverley Barksdale, 23rd Virginia; First Lieutenant James P Gleen, 18th Virginia; Second Lieut G W Nixon, 33d North Carolina, and Assistant Surgeon E C Harrison.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER LIZZIE.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Santiago de Cuba captured, July 15, the steamer Lizzie, of Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned in Wilmington, N. C., and was on her second trip to and from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

New York Herald, 30th July.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORTHERN NEWS.

JUNCTION, Va., Aug. 7th, 1863.

The Baltimore American, of the 4th inst., contains a correspondence to the Chicago Times, of the 16th, which states that Rosecrans's army is advancing victoriously.—Its Northern correspondence speaks in exultant terms of the Yankee successes, and ridicules the idea of intervention, and refers to the heavy losses of Yankee commerce by the Florida and Alabama.

The resistance to the draft in Illinois and Indiana is not considered formidable.

Nothing new from Lee's army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JUNCTION, VA., Aug. 7th, 1863.

A gentleman who left Washington on Saturday, states that Meade's army, it is thought, is receiving no reinforcements as yet, except a few negro regiments, whilst many of the regiments of his command, whose term has expired, are going home. He says that a large force is concentrating at Fortress Monroe to operate against Charleston, and thinks Grant's army will next attack Mobile. He represents things quiet in the North, and expresses the opinion that the draft will be gently but surely enforced.

FROM BRASHEAR CITY—THE LATE FIRE IN HAVANA, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7th, 1863.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 4th inst., says that when the Federals re occupied Brashear City they found that all the immense stores, which were accumulated at that place by General Banks, had been carried off by the Confederates into the interior.

Sixteen warehouses were burnt by the late fire in Havana. Six hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton, sixty three thousand boxes of sugar, and a large quantity of other goods were destroyed.

The Steamer Nina, with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Havana on the 23d.

The colored male population of Detroit and the surrounding country have fled to Canada to avoid the draft.

The Frost in Indiana last month did a vast deal of damage to the crops.

The news from the army of the Potomac is unimportant.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 7th, 1863.

Official dispatches to day state that the Yankee flotilla has passed Boykin's, on their way down the river. A monitor and one gunboat were materially damaged by the cannonading to which they were subjected below Chapin's Bluff. The Yankees aboard the gunboats were greatly terrified when the explosion of the torpedo took place, and numbers could have been picked off by our sharpshooters.

It is reported that Brig. Gen. Lawton has been appointed Quartermaster General to supercede Myers.

The weather is very hot.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7th, 1863.

The New Orleans Era has been received. The Steamer Continental has arrived from Vicksburg with 600 sick and wounded prisoners, including Gen. M. L. Smith, Col. Edward Ivery, Maj. Jno. Daveraux and J. F. Girau't. A few prisoners remain at Vicksburg, unable to be removed.

Secretary Chase has issued orders to clear boats and cargoes at St. Louis for New Orleans, except for prohibited articles, and the giving of bonds not to land the goods at any intermediate point, except under permit. Small lots of Cotton are selling at auction at 43½ cents.

A Coroner's inquest has been held on several negroes who died of starvation.

The latest datest from New York are to the 23rd, by the river. Shipments of powder to California, for Acapulco, has been stopped by request of the French Consul.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

CHATTANOOGA, August 7th, 1863.

The returns from the election on Thursday are quite meagre. They indicate the election of the Winchester Convention ticket.

All is quiet along the Tennessee river. The main portion of Rosecranz's army is at Winchester and Decherd, with brigades stationed at several other points.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY—MORGAN CAPTURED.

KNOXVILLE, August 7, 1863.

Cincinnati papers, of the 6th inst, say that the draft is to be speedily enforced throughout Kentucky.

Gen. Todd and General Mason improved the opportunity of presenting their compliments to General Morgan, while the train conveying the latter to Cincinnati was stopping at Columbus. Gen Todd shook hands with Gen. Morgan. The Governor visits General Burnside to consult about Morgan's surrender. Quarters are in readiness at the Ohio Penitentiary for Morgan and his officers, captured in Ohio.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

SELMA, ALA., August 7th, 1863.

Talladega county—Watts 1,494, Shorter 125, Dowdell 29. Congress—Cruikshank 1,198, Curry 532. Calhoun county—Watts 757, Shorter 585. Congress—Cruikshank 65, and one box to hear from. Jefferson county—Watts 501, Shorter 89, Dowdell 27. Congress—Smith 331, Fowle 229. Randolph county—Watts has a majority. Cruikshank 801, Curry 553.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7th, 1863.

The returns of the election yesterday come in slowly.—The vote is small, and the Congressional nominees of the Winchester Convention so far lead the opposition. The army vote, however, is not received yet.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8th, 1863.

Gen. Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, dated June 10th, 1863, says: I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population of the city received the army with enthusiasm which bordered on delirium. The soldiers of France were literally crushed under showers of garlands and bouquets. I have been present with all my officers and staff at a *Te Deum* in the magnificent Cathedral of this Capitol, thronged by an immense crowd. The army then defiled before me with cries of Vive L'Empereur. The population strongly desires order, justice and liberty. In my replies to their representations I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8th, 1863.

Gen. Lawton was assigned by the President to the position of Quartermaster General under the act of Congress of last session, giving the provisional rank of Brigadier General to the Quartermaster General. He was authorised constructively to appoint a Brigadier General to that office, or assign one already commissioned in the provisional army. But it is understood that the intention of Congress was to confer the benefits of the act on Col Myers, who was appointed a Colonel in the regular army at Montgomery, and assigned to the duty of Quartermaster General.—He has been superceded, not removed, and may continue at his post as Assistant Quartermaster General, unless assigned to other duty.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has been here for several days.

Officers by the Fredericksburg road this evening, report all quiet in Stafford county.

NORTHERN NEWS—ADVICES FROM MEXICO—KENTUCKY ELECTION—MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—LATER FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND August 9th, 1863.

Baltimore papers of the 8th inst., have been received.—Dispatches from Memphis, August 5th, report all quiet on the river below.

An arrival at New York brings Vera Cruz advices to the 16th ult. A French steamer had arrived at Vera Cruz with an English schooner she had captured on the Rio Grande and said to have been intended for the Texas rebels. It is presumed that the French anticipated that the arms would get into Mexican hands. The French are also reported to be seizing all the English and American vessels at Vera Cruz.

New Orleans advices, of the 1st inst., have been received. Heron's division of Grant's army had arrived.

An important expedition was preparing to move from Vicksburg.

Returns from twenty-one counties in Kentucky give a Union majority of sixteen thousand.

The Democratic